

ARW

The Archaeological Sites  
and Monuments of Scotland

28

**Midlothian** (Prehistoric to Early Historic)

Midlothian District

Lothian Region

**The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 28**  
**Midlothian Prehistoric to Early Historic**  
**Midlothian District**  
**Lothian Region**

The items included in this list of sites and monuments range in period from Mesolithic settlement sites to long cist cemeteries of the mid-first millennium AD.

This list has been prepared by the Midlothian Field Group: Mr R C Callander, Mrs J Murray, Miss J Strobridge and Mr G Waters; and edited by Mr S P Halliday, Mr G S Maxwell and Mr J B Stevenson.

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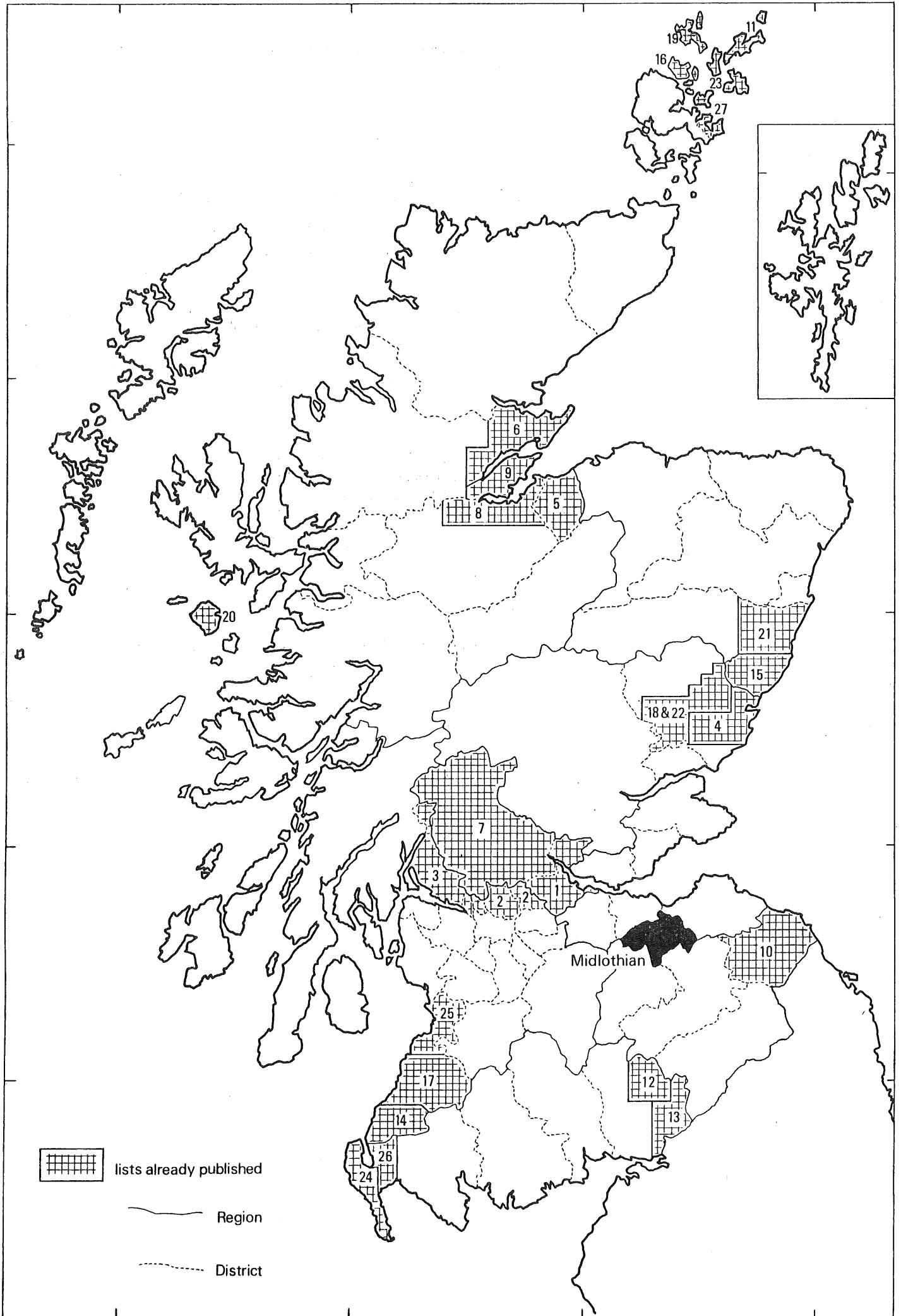
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## NOTES:

Sites with this sign following the name —

† — are destroyed

+ — are not visible, but may yield valuable information through archaeological excavation

\* — are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1979.

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10000 or 1:10560 map number followed by the serial number of the NMRS Record Card. Additional material, including information about any sites that may be discovered after the publication of the list, may be consulted in —

The National Monuments Record of Scotland  
6-7 Coates Place  
Edinburgh  
EH3 7AA



## INTRODUCTION

The District of Midlothian is considerably smaller than the former county described in the Royal Commission Inventory of 1929; the N end of the Pentlands and the parish of Currie have been ceded to Edinburgh District; the W flank of the Pentlands to West Lothian District; Inveresk to East Lothian District; and the valley of the Gala Water to Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region. In effect, Midlothian District comprises the basin of the Rivers North and South Esk and the upper waters of the Tyne, edged on the W by the igneous intrusion of the N Pentlands and on the S by the Moorfoots. The three rivers flow in deep meltwater channels, which have been cut through the Coal Measures and the surrounding belts of Carboniferous limestone and calciferous sandstone.

Much of the countryside is potentially good agricultural land and, being within easy reach of the capital, has been subjected to intensive exploitation; improving landlords and estate planners have been followed by industrial development and ever increasing urban sprawl. As a result, the archaeological monuments surviving above ground level are largely confined to the foothills of the Pentlands and the rising ground in the S of the district. By way of compensation, however, it was the antiquarian interests of the improving landlords of the 18th and 19th century, as well as the Edinburgh-based intelligentsia, that ensured at least a partial record of destroyed sites, and provided most of the collection of artefacts which is included in this list. In this respect Sir John Clerk of Penicuik stands as the foster father of not only local, but, also national interest in archaeology. Nevertheless numerous sites had been levelled by centuries of cultivation long before the awakening of antiquarian interests: indeed, over half the sites contained within this list were first noted as cropmarks.

It is the artefacts, however, that provide the first evidence of man's presence in the district. Artefacts of probable Mesolithic date (before 4000 BC) are restricted to a few microliths in the collection from Crichton Home Farm (no. 201) and the large assemblage recently recovered from beneath the Roman fort at Elginhaugh (no. 102). Slight though this evidence is, it suffices to suggest that early hunter-gatherers were penetrating inland in addition to making use of coastal resources. Further sites would doubtless be revealed by an intensive programme of surface collection in ploughed fields.

No Neolithic burial monuments are known in the district, although it has been suggested that an enclosure revealed by cropmarks at Stonefieldhill (no. 164) is a henge. Apart from its opposed entrances, the characteristics of this enclosure are not sufficient to distinguish it from some of the other cropmark enclosures and it has been included in the section for miscellaneous earthworks. Again, however, the artefacts provide evidence of early farming communities in the area at this time. There have been three finds of Neolithic pottery (nos. 41, 181-2), together with a dozen stone axes (nos. 183-94), and a few diagnostic flint types (nos. 201, 203, 207). One of the stone axes (Hillend, no. 189) is thought to imitate early metal flat axes.

Of the Early Bronze Age cairns and barrows of the district, only the impressive cairn on Carnethy Hill (no. 4) and a small mound beneath the OS triangulation station on Soutra Hill (no. 12) survive intact. Destruction of the rest and the chance discovery of other burials, has nevertheless provided a rich collection of funerary pottery. Most of it comprises urns (nos. 2, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25 and 30), but there are at least six Food Vessels (nos. 11, 16, 19, 26-8) and one possible Beaker (no. 23). Two sherds of another Food Vessel were recovered from the site of the destroyed stone circle at Marchwell (no. 47). One of the Food Vessels came from a cist at Parkburn (no. 26), which incorporated a cup-and-ring marked stone in re-use; another fine decorated stone is known from Glencorse (no. 44), and there is also a series of carvings on a cliff-face at Hawthornden (no. 45).

Despite the evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity in the area, little is known of contemporary settlement. A group of small cairns at Sowburnrig (no. 13) may be the result of field clearance during this period, but by their very nature such cairns are undatable. On the other hand, in the hills at the south end of the district three possible burnt mounds have been recorded, the first examples to be recorded in south-eastern Scotland (nos. 172, 178-9). Excavation and fieldwork elsewhere have shown that many of these heaps of burnt stones are of Bronze Age date, the majority perhaps representing the remains of hunting camps. Confirmation of their nature must, however, await excavation and they have been included in the Miscellaneous section.



The distribution of Bronze Age metalwork is equally sparse. Two Early Bronze Age flat axes of Migdale type are known, one of them an exceptionally large example probably of ceremonial character (no. 215). A Middle Bronze Age razor was recovered from an urn in a cairn (no. 1), and there is also a small group of Late Bronze Age tools from the southern part of the district (nos. 217-21), isolated from the rich collection found in the Edinburgh area.

One of the commoner field monuments in the hills of Midlothian are turf ring-banks. In Peeblesshire a number of similar ring-banks were classified as ring-enclosures (RCAMS 1967, pp. 16-17, 66) and regarded as possible ritual monuments. Examination of the Midlothian examples suggests that the majority are turf-built sheep stells and stack-stands of relatively recent date. Nevertheless, the term ring-enclosure has been retained in this list to include a small group of sites which do not appear to be of recent origin. One of these, the group of eleven rings at Rullion Green (no. 51), has been extensively excavated; in most of the enclosures there were deposits of cremated bone, and charcoal associated with one of these deposits has been dated to  $635 \pm 105$  bc. No other groups like Rullion Green are known, but three isolated ring-banks have been included (nos. 50, 52-3).

The first recognisable prehistoric settlements in the District are of Iron Age date (700 BC – AD 400). The majority have been levelled by cultivation and are only known from cropmarks. The mass of cropmark information now available poses considerable problems to any system of classification, and most of the sites are contained within the section for miscellaneous earthworks and enclosures. Some cropmark enclosures have been omitted since they are depicted as plantations on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map, but doubtless some early plantation enclosures are still included. Likewise, agricultural enclosures of relatively recent date may also have been included. Although more substantial enclosures are likely to be settlements and fortifications, few can be dated with any confidence. In general, large enclosures with two or more ditches have been grouped with forts, but field visits to double-ditched enclosures such as Stonefieldhill (no. 165) show that they are in non-defensive situations. On the other hand, several of the single-ditched enclosures, such as Capielaw (no. 116) and Remote (no. 152), are set on the summits of hills and may well have served an essentially defensive purpose.

Fortunately an interesting group of settlements has survived as upstanding earthworks along the foothills of the Pentlands, although their dating is still open to debate. The relative chronology for Iron Age settlement in south-eastern Scotland that was established in the 1950s and 1960s can now be shown to require modification. Known as the Hownam sequence, it suggested that unenclosed groups of timber houses were followed by settlements enclosed by palisades, which in turn were succeeded by univallate and multivallate fortifications, and finally undefended settlements of the Roman period. The presumed relationship between earthworks and palisades, for instance, is reversed at the multivallate fort of Corsehope Rings (formerly in the county of Midlothian but now in Etrick and Lauderdale District), where the multivallate circuit was superseded by a small palisaded settlement at the W end of the interior. Nevertheless, the structural classification enshrined in the traditional settlement sequence provides a convenient comparative standard and it has been followed in this list.

The only certain unenclosed settlement in Midlothian is the single ring-ditch house on Castlelaw Hill (no. 54), but another possible example has been revealed by cropmarks at Vogrie Grange (no. 86). The Castlelaw Hill house is a typical example of the houses that Hill has suggested (1982, 12-21) are of Early Iron Age date. Similar houses are visible at two other settlements on the margin of the Pentlands, at Braidwood (no. 55) and Lawhead (no. 57). At both sides palisades appear to have been replaced by earthworks but the houses visible within their interiors are predominantly of ring-ditch type. At Braidwood there is a particularly interesting sequence with ring-ditch houses both pre-dating and post-dating the palisaded perimeter. Amongst the cropmarks possible ring-ditch houses can be identified within the palisaded enclosures at Lugton (no. 58) and Lugton Bogs (no. 59). Amongst the remaining palisaded enclosures, which include the new discovery on Woodhouselee Hill (no. 64), the sites of timber houses are visible only at Castle Law Knowe (no. 56) and, as cropmarks, at Melville Nurseries (no. 60). At the latter a remarkable series of air photographs suggests that there have been two superimposed houses at the centre of an enclosure comprising three concentric palisades.

The addition of defences appropriate for a fort to the settlements at Braidwood and Lawhead suggests that some of the earthwork fortifications may be of relatively early date. Nevertheless, most of the forts in Midlothian probably belong to the middle centuries of the Iron Age. The majority are only known from cropmarks, but the impressively defended fort at Longfaugh (no. 73) survives intact within a small beech plantation in the arable zone.

Successive excavations at Castle Law (no. 66) have served to demonstrate the nature of its defences, without fully unravelling their complexity. The defensive sequence, however, had come to an end by the 2nd century AD, when a souterrain was constructed within the inner ditch. Recent excavation of a multivallate fort at Broxmouth in East Lothian showed that its defences had gone out of use by the end of the 1st millennium BC; although it is likely that many of the Midlothian forts followed a similar pattern, none displays any evidence of the stone-walled houses that appeared at Broxmouth probably at the beginning of the 1st century BC characterizing the final stages of its occupation.

Although there are no traces of stone-walled houses in any of the forts in Midlothian, a number of settlements of probable late Iron Age or Romano-British date can be identified. These are principally represented by the scooped settlements that have survived in the hills around Nether Brotherstone (nos. 76, 78-9), but visits to several cropmark enclosures have shown that their interiors have been scooped into the hillside (nos. 77 & 80). At other sites, such as the fort at Lawfield (no. 71) and the enclosure at Hardengreen (no. 132), only part of the interior is scooped, reflecting either a sunken yard, or, as at Nether Brotherstone (no. 79), reoccupation of an earlier earthwork. In addition to the scooped settlements, air photographs have revealed a large group of rectilinear enclosures in both Midlothian and East Lothian, and some of these are probably of similar date (Maxwell 1970).

There is also a small group of souterrains in Midlothian, two of which are exceptionally well preserved. Of rather later date than the scooped settlements, the souterrain at Castle Law was probably constructed in the 2nd century AD, while that at Crichton incorporates a large number of stones robbed from a Roman structure. Elsewhere in eastern Scotland previously unrecorded souterrains have been revealed by air photography, but in Midlothian none has been noted. In East Lothian possible examples are known in a fort at Costerton (NT 445 632) and in an enclosure at Garvald (NT 588 709), but it is reasonable to conclude that such structures were relatively rare to the S of the Firth of Forth.

Cropmarks have also provided evidence of extensive systems of land-divisions on the Lothian plain. Of particular interest is the complex pattern of pit-alignments enclosing about 130ha at Castlesteads (no. 88), but presumably many of the single lines of pits that are known are merely elements of similar systems. Fieldwork elsewhere in SE Scotland has shown that such lines of pits usually flank linear earthworks. In Midlothian part of a pit-alignment at Eskbank (no. 91) has been excavated; the pits had been dug shortly before  $110 \pm 70$  b.c. and had filled naturally in an environment of open grassland with scrub woodland.

By the time of the first Roman occupation of southern Scotland under Agricola about AD 80, it is probable that Midlothian District was peacefully settled and extensively farmed, with large areas of open country. No upstanding Roman earthworks survive in Midlothian, but aerial reconnaissance has revealed the existence of at least eleven temporary camps and one fort. The fort, which is on the line of Dere Street at Elginhaugh (no. 102), has been almost entirely excavated and is Flavian in date. Most of the temporary camps are situated along the two Roman roads that pass through the district, reflecting successive Roman incursions into Scotland. The Woodhead camp (no. 111), however, which is probably Flavian, may have had a more specialised purpose, such as a logging camp (Maxwell 1983, 177-81). During the Antonine occupation (AD 140-63) the focus of permanent installations shifted from Eginhaugh to Inveresk, in East Lothian District, but Dere Street still remained one of the principal routes into Scotland.

Little is known of the impact on native settlement of the Roman withdrawal and the subsequent campaigns by Severus at the beginning of the third century AD. As they fell into disrepair, the Roman buildings provided a convenient source of building stone. Thus we find Roman masonry incorporated in the walls of the Crichton souterrain and arch voussoirs among dressed stones used to construct a long cist at Parkburn (no. 41). The stones for this cist presumably came from the bathhouse at Elginhaugh some 2.3km to the E. The cemetery itself is the most extensive known in the district and was shown by excavation to have been used over a long period of time. The other cemeteries were apparently much smaller, with a maximum of fifty cists recorded from any one site. By analogy with the cemetery at the Catstane (formerly in the county of Midlothian) some of these burials may be as early as the 5th century AD in date (Cowie 1978, 201). Together with the sculptured stones thought to come from the parish churches of Borthwick (no. 32) and Lasswade (no. 37), these sites provide the only archaeological evidence for Dark Age settlement in Midlothian.

## BARROWS AND CAIRNS

- 1 Battle-law, Penicuik NT c. 21 59 NT 25 NW 14  
 In the early eighteenth century three urns containing cremations were found in a mound which lay at the foot of 'a small eminence' known as the Battle-law, within a mile of Penicuik House. The mound, which was small and contained few stones, cannot now be located. In one of the urns there was a 'clay lamp'; in another a Bronze Age tanged razor decorated with a hatched-lozenge pattern; and in the third a bronze stylus and case of Roman date (RMS, FT 86-7).  
 Gordon 1726, 117, 170-1, 178-9, pl. L, 8, 14 & 15; Anderson 1911, 39-40; *PSAS*, liv (1919-20), 149; Curle 1932, 397; Coles 1964, 148.
- 2 Bleak Law, Saughland† NT 424 614 NT 46 SW 17 & 20  
 In the 1820s two cists and seven urns were found in a 'tumulus' known as 'Black-law Knoll' on the farm of Saughland. One of the cists contained an inhumation, and the urns held cremations. Two of the urns survive; the larger (RMS, EA 54) is a Collared Urn of Longworth's secondary series; the other (RMS, EA 53) is a Cordoned Urn decorated with vertical incised lines around the upper part of the body.  
*Archaeologia Scotica*, iii (1831), 136-7, Appendix 2; 193, Appendix 3; Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 40, p. 11; Abercromby 1912, 117, nos. 181 and 181a; Longworth 1984, 305, no. 1909.
- 3 Brunston NT 20 58 NT 25 NW 15  
 In the early eighteenth century a small cairn was opened about one mile from Brunston. In it there were two cists; each measured about 0.6m by 0.45m and contained cremated bone.  
 Gordon 1726, 173, 180.
- 4 Carnethy Hill\* NT 2038 6191 NT 26 SW 6  
 On the summit of Carnethy Hill (576m OD) there is a large cairn of loose stones about 1.9m high. The perimeter of the cairn is now considerably spread, but in 1929 it was circular and measured 21.3m in diameter.  
 RCAMS 1929, 157, no. 208.
- 5 Catcunet NT 36 65 NT 36 NE 63  
 Chalmers refers to several cairns situated a 'hundred yards' from the enclosure known as the Chesters (no. 122), on the farm of Catcune.  
 Chalmers 1810, ii, 567.
- 6 Currie, Borthwick NT c. 37.59 NT 35 NE 10  
 In the late eighteenth century there were said to have been a great many cairns of small stones on the lands of Currie. From beneath and around them 'earthen pots' containing cremations, each covered by a flat stone, had been dug up.  
*Stat. Acct.*, xiii (1794), 635-6.
- 7 Gourlaw+ NT 2804 6130 NT 26 SE 35  
 This cairn, which stood immediately S of Gourlaw farmyard, was revealed by ploughing in 1904, but no trace of it survived by 1913. Excavation by Coles showed that the cairn probably measured at least 7m in diameter by 1m in height, but its survival beneath the surface of a cultivated field suggests that it may have been no more than the core of a much larger earthen mound. Five cremation deposits were found beneath the cairn, two of them in inverted urns. The larger urn (RMS, EA 164), a Collard Urn of Longworth's primary series (form 1A), also contained a small perforated bone plaque (RMS, EA 166); the other (RMS, EA 165) belongs to Longworth's secondary series (form 1) and was covered by a flat stone. Of the other burials one was accompanied by sherds of a probable third vessel, and another was covered by a flat stone. A fragment of a whetstone was also recovered from beneath a stone on the S side of the cairn.  
 Coles 1905; RCAMS 1929, 116-17, no. 147; Longworth 1984, 307, nos. 1926-7.

- 8 Mavisbank House NT c. 28 65 NT 26 NE 36  
In 1845 a 'tumulus' was reported on a farm close to Mavisbank House; several urns containing cremations had been found in it (but see also no. 9).  
*NSA*, i (Edinburgh), 333.
- 9 Mountmarle\*+ NT 2789 6370 NT 26 SE 2  
All that is visible of this cairn is a slight scarp around the S side of a low knoll 100m S of the Mountmarle Animal Research Centre. In 1913 the cairn measured about 17m in diameter by 2m in height and had a bell-shaped profile on the W. A 19th-century record of urns and burnt bones found in a 'tumulus' of earth half a mile SSE of Dryden possibly refers to this cairn (but see also no. 8).  
Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 32, p. 30; RCAMS 1929, 116, no. 146.
- 10 Newbattle Abbey† NT 333 660 NT 36 NW 12  
In the late 18th century, when Newbattle Abbey was being extended, a large barrow was removed. It was said to measure 90ft (27m) in diameter by 30ft (9m) in height and was 'surrounded by a circle of stones'. In it there was a large cist (over 2m in length) containing an inhumation.  
Chalmers 1810, ii, 566; Turner 1917, 175-6.
- 11 Shiel Loch, Torcraik NT 36 59 NT 35 NE 7  
& 13  
In 1814, when a large cairn was being robbed to provide stones for drains, six or seven cists were found. One of them, which measured 0.75m long by 0.45m broad, contained a tripartite Food Vessel with five perforated lugs and all-over impressed decoration (RMS, EE 10). Other urns had previously been found in the same area, and there is a Collared Urn of Longworth's secondary series (form 1 v) from Torcraik in the Royal Museum of Scotland (EA 12, donated 1815).  
Jamieson 1822, 76-8; Wilson 1851, 285; Abercromby 1912, i, 126, 161, no. 371; Cowe 1983; 77, no. 29; Longworth 1984, 305, no. 1907.
- 12 Soutra Hill NT 4594 5907 NT 45 NE 9  
The OS triangulation pillar on the summit of Soutra Hill stands on a flat-topped barrow measuring 8.5m in diameter by 0.4m in height.

### SMALL CAIRNS

- 13 Sowburnrig NT 347 557 NT 35 NW 19  
A group of about fifty cairns extends over 1.1ha of peaty moorland at the foot of the Moorfoot Hills 370m SW of Sowburnrig. The cairns vary from 2m to 4m in diameter and the largest are up to 0.5m in height.  
*DES (1986)*, 20.

### BURIAL AND CISTS

- 14 Arniston NT 32 59 NT 35 NW 9  
In 1860 ploughing revealed two inverted Collared Urns near Arniston. One is decorated with horizontal lines of twisted cord on its collar and belongs to Longworth's secondary series (SE style, form 1A) (RMS, EA 22); the other bears filled triangles of corded, incised and punctuated decoration on the upper part of its body (RMS, EA 23).  
*PSAS*, iii (1857-60), 462; Abercromby 1907, 245, no. 82; Longworth 1984, 305, no. 1908.
- 15 Beeslack House† NT 243 615 NT 26 SW 37  
In 1979 contractors levelling the ground 200m NW of Beeslack House uncovered a clay-luted cist. The cist, which measured 1m in length by 0.65m in breadth, had been broken into previously and only a few bone fragments and some teeth remained inside.  
*DES (1979)*, 20.

- 16 Costerton Mains, Blackshiels+ NT 4320 6260 NT 46 SW 13  
 In 1934 a cist was found about 180m W of Costerton Mains steading. It contained a tripartite Food Vessel decorated with horizontal and vertical lines of impressed cord (RMS, EE 125).  
*PSAS*, 1xix (1934-5), 13; Young 1951, 51; Cowe 1983, 80, no. 33.
- 17 Cousland NT 37 68 NT 36 SE 17  
 In 1886 several cists, varying in length from 0.9m to 1.2m, were found on the farm of Cousland. Each comprised four side-slabs and a capstone; some were divided internally by a central slab, and had a skeleton in each half. These may be the 'prehistoric burials' found some years before 1907 near Windmill Plantation (NT 3765 6810), which are referred to by Dickson (but see also no. 43).  
 Turner 1917, 186-8; Dickson 1907, 22-3.
- 18 Dalkeith NT 33 67 NT 36 NW 104  
 The lower portion of a Cinerary Urn found near Dalkeith is in the Royal Museum of Scotland (EA 48).  
 Longworth 1984, 305, no. 1910.
- 19 Dobbie's Knowe, Bonnyrigg+ NT 3038 6544 NT 36 NW 2  
 In 1937, when a hole was being dug for a flagpole, a Food Vessel was found 1.8m below the summit of Dobbie's Knowe. The Food Vessel (RMS, EE 128) is bucket-shaped, and bears lines of irregular impressions all over its body.  
*PSAS*, lxxii (1937-8), 134, no. 17; Cowe 1983, 89, no. 44.
- 20 Esperton Lime Quarry NT 34 57 NT 35 NW 7  
 In about 1890 a Pygmy Cup (Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography, 44.132) was found in overburden at Esperton Lime Quarry. Food Vessels (destroyed) and bones were found nearby.  
 Ritchie and Ritchie 1972, 28.
- 21 Fala Luggie+ NT 4227 5887 NT 45 NW 6  
 & 10  
 In 1852 'Roman urns' are said to have been found about 200m SW of Fala Luggie. The lower portion of a Cinerary Urn containing 'human bones' found on Fala Moor, which was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (possibly RMS, EA 46), may come from this site.  
*PSAS*, vi (1864-6), 41, no. 2; OS 6-inch map, Edinburgh, 2nd ed. (1895), sheet 15; RCAMS 1929, 70, no. 87.
- 22 Harle Rigging+ NT 4003 6141 NT 46 SW 9  
 The Name Book records the discovery of a large cist on the hill known as Harle Rigging. It was built of red sandstone flags and measured 2.4m in length by 1.4m in breadth.  
 Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 40, p. 7.
- 23 Kirkhill† NT 2364 6018 NT 26 SW 20  
 In the 1930s a cist was found in a sand-and-gravel pit 200m N of Penicuik Old Parish Church and immediately S of the modern cemetery. It contained the base of a probable Beaker (RMS, EE 127).  
*PSAS*, 1xix (1934-5), 248-9, no. 12.
- 24 Longfaugh NT 41 61 NT 46 SW 9  
 In 1856 the Earl of Stair referred to the discovery of several cists near Longfaugh, not far from the place where a Roman *patera* was found (NT 4130 6198; see no. 226). Each comprised four side-slabs with a cover-stone and contained inurned cremations or skulls.  
 Stair 1857.

- 25 Outerston Hill+ NT 3334 5575 NT 35 NW 6  
 In 1938 a Collared Urn (RMS, EQ 447) was discovered in the eroded face of an old gravel pit on the crest of a ridge 200m NW of the shepherd's house on Outerson Hill. The urn had been placed upright on the paved floor of a small pit, and its rim had been destroyed by the pressure of a stone slab which covered its mouth. It contained the cremated remains of an adult accompanied by a burnt flint flake and a bone artefact (EQ 449-50). The pit was filled with burnt material, which incorporated fragments of bone and sherds of a bipartite vessel about 178mm high; this vessel is cordoned and bears horizontal zones of decoration (EQ 448).  
 Stevenson 1939, 229-31; Longworth 1984, 308, no. 1942.
- 26 Parkburn† NT 2994 6740 NT 26 NE 27  
 In 1965 a cist containing a Food Vessel (RMS, EE 156) was found during the excavation of the Parkburn long cist cemetery (no. 41). Aligned N and S, the cist was built of four large sandstone slabs and measured 0.9m by 0.45m and about 0.45m in depth. The E side-slab was in re-use, for it bore part of a heavily weathered multiple ring-mark (RMS, 1A 49). The Food Vessel is bipartite, with four lugs and all-over decoration.  
 Henshall 1966a, 208-12; Morris 1981, 154, LTN 12; Cowe 1983, 70, no. 45.
- 27 Penicuik NT 23 60 NT 26 SW 25  
 Part of a bipartite Food Vessel with crude impressed decoration, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland (L. 1953.33), is said to have been found in the Penicuik district.  
 Cowe 1983, 97, no. 47.
- 28 Penicuik Estate NT 21 59 NT 25 NW 5  
 An inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel (RMS, L. 1953.32) was found when a road was being built on the Penicuik Estate. The Food Vessel is a globular bowl with incised decoration on the upper half of its body.  
 Cowe 1983, 91, no. 46.
- 29 Pentland NT 26 65 NT 26 NE 24  
 A greenstone battle axe in the Royal Museum of Scotland (EQ 64) is said to have been found in a cist at Pentland.  
 PSAS, v (1862-4), 127; Roe 1966, 229, no. 399.
- 30 Toxside Quarry† NT 2706 5427 NT 25 SE 3  
 In 1931 an inverted Collared Urn was found in a shallow pit in the E face of Toxside Quarry. The urn (RMS, EQ 424), which belongs to Longworth's secondary series, contained a cremation (probably of a young woman), charcoal and two small pieces of bronze, probably the remains of an awl or pin (RMS, EQ 425). A fragment of a second vessel, decorated with cord impressions, was found in the fill of the pit (RMS, EQ 426).  
 Callander 1932, 401-3; Longworth 1984, no. 1943.

#### LONG CIST CEMETERIES AND EARLY CHRISTIAN SCULPTURED STONES

- 31 Arniston NT 32 59 NT 35 NW 3  
 In 1864 seven long cists containing inhumations were discovered when a field near Arniston was drained.  
 Turner 1917, 227; Wells 1957, 180.

- 32 Borthwick NT 368 596 NT 35 NE 3  
& 11  
Fragments of at least three Early Christian cross-shafts are known from Borthwick.
- (i) The first (RMS, IB 146), which bears relief carvings of two beasts and a debased key-pattern, was first published in 1889. At one time its provenance was thought to be the churchyard, but it should perhaps be identified as the stone discovered in 1886 immediately NW of the castle, which was noted on the second edition of the OS 6-inch map (NT 3697 5974).  
Anderson 1889, 351; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 421-3; OS 6-inch map, Edinburgh, 2nd ed. (1908), sheet 14; RCAMS 1929, 9, no. 6; Curle 1940, 111.
- (ii) The other two fragments, which are now built into the wall of Crookston House (NT 4254 5163), are thought to come from Borthwick Church (NT 368) both are sculptured in relief with interlace and borders of cable moulding.  
Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 421-3.
- 33 Dryden Mains, Mountmarle+ NT 2784 6382 NT 26 SE 3  
In 1949 four or five long cists were found during the construction of a cottage on a natural hillock immediately S of the old railway bridge at Mountmarle. The cists were aligned from E to W and lay about 1.2m apart. Further graves are said to have been found to the SE (see also no. 9).  
Stevenson 1952, 111, Appendix.
- 34 Gladhouse Reservoir 1+ NT 2929 5275 NT 25 SE 4  
In 1903 three long cists were found on a hillock to the S of Gladhouse Reservoir. Aligned E and W, about 1.5m apart, they ranged in length from 1.4m to 1.8m and each contained an inhumation.  
Abercromby 1904.
- 35 Gladhouse Reservoir 2+ NT 2973 5396 NT 25 SE 6  
In 1959, during drought conditions, a long cist was exposed on the N shore of Gladhouse Reservoir some 1.3km NNE of the long cists no. 34.  
*DES (1959)*, 26.
- 36 Glencorse Old Parish Church NT c. 245 629 NT 26 SW 19  
A few years before 1843 a number of cists were found in a gravel pit 'in a field close to the church-road near Glencorse gate'. Built of flat stones of differing size, they lay parallel to each other about 0.9m below ground level.  
*NSA*, i (Edinburgh), 317.
- 37 Lasswade NT 3018 6610 NT 36 NW 24  
In the 19th century two sculptured stones were found in the ruins of the old parish church at Lasswade. One (RMS, IB 21) is a side-arm from a free-standing cross which is carved in relief with, on the front, the Saviour's hand pierced by a nail, and, on the back, a beast; the other (RMS, IB 20), which is also carved in relief, bears a four-legged beast and a border of diced work.  
Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 423-4; RCAMS 1929, 98, no. 137.
- 38 Melville Grange NT 30 67 NT 36 NW 41  
In 1864 Turner examined a long cist at Melville Grange and was told that others had previously been found in the same area. The cist may well have belonged to the Parkburn cemetery (no. 41), which lies 450m WSW of Melville Grange.  
Turner 1917, 227.
- 39 Newfarm+ NT 347 688 NT 36 NW 5  
In 1838-9 a cemetery of over fifty long cists was discovered in a sand pit to the SE of Newfarm; the cists were aligned E to W and contained inhumations. In 1970 two more cists, both built of small sandstone slabs, were found about 1m apart in a pipeline trench, and traces of other disturbed cists were observed in the vicinity.  
*NSA*, i (Edinburgh), 277-8, 502; Henshall 1956, 279.



- 40 North Esk Reservoir+ NT 1550 5823 NT 15 NE 1  
 In the 1880s erosion of an island in the North Esk Reservoir revealed several long cists which contained inhumations. In 1905, when the site was re-examined, nine cists were uncovered, and what may have been the positions of three others were identified. The cists were aligned from ENE to WSW, and six of them were set in a row; most were paved, ranging in length from 1.1m to 1.7m, but there was one smaller cist which measured only 0.5m in length. The island is now submerged.  
 Loney 1906.
- 41 Parkburn+ NT 2986 6733 NT 26 NE 28  
 to 2998 6744  
 This long cist cemetery is situated on England's Hill, some 600m ENE of Parkburn. A large part of the cemetery has been destroyed by a sand and gravel quarry (now disused), but it probably extends into the strip of woodland immediately NW of the quarry, where cists were discovered in 1885. Excavation in advance of sand extraction in 1954 and 1956 revealed 111 cists, all of them aligned roughly from ENE to WSW. Two principal groups of cists were identified, separated by a wall running from NE to SW along the crest of the hill: the S group comprised forty widely-spaced cists, most of them well-built with substantial slabs; the N group, which comprised fifty cists, the majority built of slighter stones, was more compact and there was evidence of disturbance and successive construction. The only finds from the cists were part of a jet armlet (RMS, FN 189), a small fragment of iron, possibly a knife blade (RMS, 1A 49) and fragments of six rotary querns, three of them in re-use as cist slabs (RMS, BB 115-20). Since the excavations a further six long cists and a Bronze Age cist (see no. 26) have been discovered. One of the cists, which was found in 1962, was built of dressed stones of Roman date, including three arch voussoirs, probably removed from the bath-house of the Flavian fort at Elginhaugh (no. 102); the cist was aligned roughly NE-SW and there was a small sherd of Neolithic pottery (RMS, EO 983) in its fill. Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 20, p. 44; No. 32, p. 44; RCAMS 1929, 117, no. 152; Henshall 1956; Henshall 1966a; Frere 1985, 264-5.
- 42 Preston Hall+ NT 4027 6709 NT 46 NW 10  
 In the 19th century, when a new avenue to Preston Hall was being made, four long cists were found 550m SW of West Byres farmhouse. The cists, which were aligned N to S and measured from 1.8m to 1.9m in length, contained 'decomposed animal matter' and, in one instance, human bones.  
 Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 21, p. 43.
- 43 Windmill Plantation, Cousland+ NT 377 681 NT 36 NE 12  
 In 1957 at least four cists were discovered when pits for fence posts were being dug to the NE of Windmill Plantation. One was excavated; aligned from ENE to WSW, it measured about 1.8m by 0.5m. Other cists were found near Windmill Plantation in the 19th century (see also no. 17).  
 Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 19, pp. 46 and 81; *DES (1957)*, 21.

#### CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

(See also no. 26)

- 44 Glencorse NT 2467 6261 NT 26 SW 18  
 A fine cupmarked boulder lies in the churchyard of Glencorse Parish Church. It measures 0.91m by 0.74m and 0.34m in thickness and bears at least twenty-six cupmarks, ten of them with encircling ring-marks. The stone is reported to have been found on the hill above the old parish church (NT 2452 6303). There is said to have been a second cup-and-ring marked stone at the old parish church, but it is now lost. RCAMS 1929, 76, no. 106; Morris 1968, 71; Ritchie & Ritchie 1972, 82; Morris 1981, 147.

- 45 Hawthornden NT 2802 6324 NT 26 SE 18  
 These carvings, which are almost inaccessible, are visible on the sides of a shallow recess above a ledge on the cliff that forms the E side of the River Esk gorge near Hawthornden. They include cupmarks, ring-marks, and spirals, but there are also a series of angular designs. The artificial cave known as Wallace's Cave lies immediately to the S. Childe and Taylor 1939, 316-18; Ritchie and Ritchie 1972, 31-2; Morris 1981, 147-50.

#### STANDING STONES AND STONE CIRCLES

- 46 The Gowk Stone, Auchencorth\* NT 2039 5764 NT 25 NW 3  
 This stone, which stands on the crest of a low rise in a field 730m E of Auchencorth farm, measures 0.8m by 0.4m at the base by 2m in height. On the upper part of the SE face there is a panel bearing a three line inscription carved in Roman capitals, but only a few letters are still legible, and it is thought to be of relatively recent date. Coles 1903, 210-12; RCAMS 1929, 157, no. 209.
- 47 Marchwell\*+ NT 2264 6212 NT 26 SW 12  
 Nothing is visible of the 'circle of large stones, placed near each other', which stood on a low knoll 250m NE of Marchwell. It measured about 12.2m in diameter but was demolished shortly before 1843. Two fragments of a Food Vessel (RMS, EP 160-1) found at the site in about 1940 probably came from the slit trench that is visible on the summit of the knoll. *NSA*, i (Edinburgh), 317; RCAMS 1929, 76, no. 105; *PSAS*, lxxv (1940-41), 220, no. 17; Cowe 1983, 88, no. 42.
- 48 Pillar Knowe+ NT 1805 5870 NT 15 NE 19  
 Nothing remains of the stone that is said to have stood on the summit of the Pillar Knowe. Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 47, p. 11.
- 49 Wright's Houses NT 3640 6060 NT 36 SE 9  
 This stone stands in a hedgerow on the summit of a ridge 250m SE of Wright's Houses; it measures 0.8m by 0.6m at the base and 1.3m in height. RCAMS 1929, 9, no. 4.

#### RING ENCLOSURES

- 50 Pillar Knowe NT 1803 5874 NT 15 NE 32  
 This ring enclosure is situated about 70m NNW of the summit of the Pillar Knowe. Oval on plan, it measures 6.8m by 5.7m within a bank (up to 2m thick by 0.5m high) and an external ditch (up to 3.5m broad by 0.2m deep); on the N and W there are traces of a counterscarp bank.
- 51 Rullion Green NT 2209 6224 NT 26 SW 8  
 There is a group of eleven ring enclosures on a level shoulder on the N side of Lawhead Hill. One was excavated in 1948 and a further eight between 1983 and 1985. Most of the excavated examples comprised double banks with a medial ditch, but two had only single banks and one of those had no ditch at all. The enclosures were annular or penannular on plan, with overall diameters of between 7.5m and 9.5m; they varied from 0.2m to 0.6m in depth, but all of them had been deliberately refilled. The inner banks were up to 2m broad and stood up to 0.3m above the surface of the refilled ditches, but the outer banks were very slight, some of them being barely visible before excavation. Small deposits of cremated bone were found on prepared surfaces within most of the enclosures; charcoal associated with one of these deposits has yielded a date of 635 ± 105 b.c. (GU-1755). A scatter of flint flakes and artefacts was also found (RMS, EQ 800-10). RCAMS 1929, 75-6, no. 104; Stevenson 1972, 48-9; Watkins 1984; 1986; forthcoming.
- 52 Scroggy Hill NT 1767 5862 NT 15 NE 33  
 At the N end of Scroggy Hill, 24m SE of the field-wall at the foot of Monk's Rig, there is a ring enclosure measuring 12m by 11m over a bank up to 3.6m in thickness by 0.3m in height; there are traces of a ditch around its W side.

- 53 Toxside Quarry NT 2698 5445 NT 25 SE 13  
Near the W end of a ridge 250m WNW of Toxside Quarry (disused), there is a ring enclosure measuring about 4.5m in diameter within a bank about 0.2m in height and up to 4.5m in thickness.

#### UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

- 54 Castlelaw Hill NT 2224 6410 NT 26 SW 44  
A ring-ditch house is situated on a spur that projects from the foot of Castlelaw Hill immediately W of the rifle range. The house measures 12m in overall diameter, its ditch comprising a series of shallow scoops up to 2.5m in breadth. The entrance is probably on the SE where one of the scoops turns outwards and extends about 4.5m beyond the presumed line of the house wall.  
Reynolds 1982, 48.

#### PALISADED SETTLEMENTS AND ENCLOSURES

- 55 Braidwood\* NT 1928 5963 NT 15 NE 14  
This settlement is situated on the crest of Camp Hill, 500m N of Braidwood farm. The results of small scale excavations, combined with survey, have revealed a complex sequence of structures, elements of which included two circuits of palisades and a pair of ditches with a medial rampart. The trench of the inner palisade, which is still visible on the ground for much of its course, encloses an oval area measuring 55m by 35m; the outer palisade, which was later incorporated into the rampart, lay at a distance of about 13m beyond the inner. Both palisades were interrupted by an entrance on the SW, but this relationship does not necessarily indicate that they were contemporary. The rampart was composed of material derived from the accompanying ditches, and there are also traces of a counterscarp bank around the W half of the perimeter. The main entrance of the settlement in the earthwork phase was again on the SW, and excavation has shown that the outer palisade trench curved inwards on each side of the gap, to form an entrance passage some 9m in length; other gaps occur on the NW and SE. Within the interior there are traces of at least sixteen houses, mostly of ring-ditch type; detailed examination of the relationship of the houses to the inner palisade suggests that there were at least three phases of construction, since some houses appear to be earlier, and others later, than the palisade trench. Excavation of two examples in 1947 revealed rings of post-holes within the ring-ditches; the finds included some sherds of pottery, a small stone ball and a fragment of glass armlet (RMS, HH 486-9; see also HH 470-2 and 494-5). In the late 18th century a penannular twisted gold torc of Iron Age type (now lost) was found within the earthwork.  
Wilson 1863, i, 465; RCAMS 1929, 156-7, no. 206; Stevenson 1949; Piggott 1958; *DES (1968)*, 26; MacGregor 1976, i, 94, 113; ii, no. 190; Feachem 1977, 135-6; Hill 1982; Reynolds 1982.
- 56 Castle Knowe NT 2299 6404 NT 26 SW 21  
This palisaded settlement is situated on the shoulder of the hill overlooking Castle Law fort (no. 66) from the NE. On the S and W, where the ground falls steeply, no traces of any defence survive, but on the N two palisade trenches are visible, set about 6m apart. The interior measures 70m by at least 30m, and at the top of the steep slope on the S the positions of at least three timber houses are marked by small platforms. Part of the outer palisade trench is obscured by the upcast from slit-trenches dug during military exercises. On the NE, however, the line of the palisade is continued by a low bank, with an external ditch and a counterscarp bank at its E end; while this latter feature may be an unfinished defensive work, it may also be explained as an attempt to enhance the defences of the entrance, which was probably at this end of the settlement. Evidence of later activity on the site is provided by rig-and-furrow cultivation, which has obliterated part of the perimeter on the E; there is also a short length of ditch and bank some 30m to the NE.  
Feachem 1971, 30.

- 57 Lawhead\* NT 2163 6218 NT 26 SW 7  
Part of a palisaded enclosure is visible within the earthwork that crowns the prominent hill to the SE of Turnhouse Hill. The enclosure was probably roughly circular, measuring about 30m in diameter, but the palisade trench is clearly defined only on the N. The earthwork measures 85m by 60m within a rampart and ditch, and there are entrances on the NE and SW. Where best-preserved, the rampart stands up to 1.7m above the bottom of the ditch, but to the S of the field-wall that cuts across the earthwork the defences have been reduced to a scarp by cultivation. Within the interior the positions of at least nine timber houses can be identified, two of them exceptionally well-preserved ring-ditch houses about 13m in overall diameter.  
RCAMS 1929, 75, no. 103; Hill 1982, 34.
- 58 Lugton+ NT 3243 6752 NT 36 NW 105  
About 40m S of the Old Dalkeith Road (A68), cropmarks reveal a palisaded homestead measuring about 50m in diameter. There is a possible entrance on the E, and a ring-ditch 15m in overall diameter on the W side of the interior.
- 59 Lugton Bogs+ NT 3162 6753 NT 36 NW 60  
Cropmarks reveal a palisaded homestead 40m N of the public road (A7) at Lugton Bogs. The homestead measures about 50m by 40m, and there is an entrance on the ESE; at the centre of the interior there is a ring-ditch 12m in diameter.
- 60 Melville Nurseries+ NT 3096 6760 NT 36 NW 10  
A roughly circular palisaded homestead is revealed by cropmarks to the W of Melville Nurseries, some 40m S of the public road (A7). It measures 40m in diameter within a pair of palisade trenches set 5m apart, and what were probably two superimposed timber houses, each about 15m in diameter, are visible at the centre of the interior. About 5m beyond the outer palisade there are traces of what may be a third palisade trench.
- 61 Redside+ NT 3112 5956 NT 35 NW 8  
Cropmarks 500m E of Redside steading reveal a roughly circular palisaded enclosure, which measures about 50m in diameter.
- 62 Turniedykes+ NT 3879 6309 NT 36 SE 22  
Cropmarks reveal a palisaded enclosure situated on a slight terrace on a gentle W-facing slope 180m E of Turniedykes steading. Circular on plan, it measures about 60m in diameter.
- 63 White Bog+ NT 2988 6313 NT 26 SE 37  
Cropmarks 100m NE of a disused quarry-pit at Parkneuk reveal a twin palisaded enclosure with a concentric external ditch. Slightly terraced into a gentle SE-facing slope, the interior measures about 38m in diameter. The palisade trenches are set about 4m apart and there is a broad gap in the ditch on the SE.
- 64 Woodhouselee Hill NT 2334 6503 NT 26 NW 31  
On the S shoulder of Woodhouselee Hill and within an old plantation boundary, there are the remains of a palisaded enclosure. Roughly oval on plan, it measures 72m by 50m internally, with an entrance on the SE and possibly a second on the N. The perimeter comprises two sets of double palisade trenches, but neither is complete. Where the remains are best-preserved there is a low medial bank between each pair of palisade trenches, but in places only one palisade trench, or merely the medial bank, is visible.

## FORTS

- 65 Camp Wood Hill\* NT 3595 6380 NT 36 SE 1  
 This fort is situated in a forestry plantation on the broad summit of Camp Wood Hill; it measures about 130m from NE to SW by 110m transversely within a rampart that has been reduced to a stony bank up to 8.5m in thickness by 1m in height. Within the interior there are several small enclosures, some are built against the inner edge of the rampart and, on the N, two measure about 10m in diameter within banks up to 4m in thickness by 0.8m in height. On the S there is a subrectangular enclosure, measuring about 20m by 15m within double banks and a medial ditch, and there is a smaller enclosure measuring about 18m across attached to its W side.  
 RCAMS 1929, 147, no. 187.
- 66 Castle Law\* NT 2290 6387 NT 26 SW 2  
 This multivallate fort occupies a spur on the SE side of Castlelaw Hill, 150m NNW of Castlelaw Steading. The fort measures about 90m by 45m internally and its defences comprise a low inner rampart set about 9m within two ditches accompanied by counterscarp banks. Both of the counterscarp banks are much denuded but the crest of the inner stands up to 1.7m above the bottom of the outer ditch. There are entrances on the E, S and W. Excavations were carried out in the fort in 1931-2 and again in 1948, principally on the E. In 1948 re-excavation of the innermost rampart on the N side of the E entrance revealed that its clay core had been reinforced with layers of brushwood, vertical stakes and horizontal timbers; a palisade trench was also found near the back of the rampart, its posts rising through the clay core. The earlier excavations had uncovered a palisade trench at the front of this rampart, on the opposite side of the entrance, but there is no evidence that either belongs to an earlier enclosure; on the other hand there are clear indications that at one point the inner counterscarp bank overlay a post-trench, which probably formed part of an independent timber defence-line. At the E entrance, on the line of both the inner and outer defences, traces of a complex sequence of gate-structures were uncovered, indicating of themselves that the full structural history of the fort's defences cannot be understood without further excavation. The nature of the later occupation of the site is not in doubt, however. After the abandonment of the outer defences a souterrain was constructed within the hollow of the inner ditch on the S side of the entrance. It measures 17m in length and varies from 1m to 2m in breadth, terminating in a corbelled apse at the S end. The entrance is at the N end, and halfway along its W side a short passage, its roofing slabs still in position, leads into a beehive chamber about 3.5m in diameter. Finds from the souterrain include an enamelled brooch, a Romano-Celtic mounting, fragments of blue-green bottle-glass and five sherds of Samian, all of second century AD date (RMS, HH 425-45). The 1931-2 excavations also recovered a few sherds of coarse pottery, fragments of lignite artefacts, a lignite finger-ring, some small stone balls, an upper stone from a rotary quern and a sherd of Samian (RMS, HH 446-63) from the area of the outer gateway at the E entrance. Finds from the later excavation were restricted to one sherd of pottery and a small stone ball (RMS, HH 574-5).  
 RCAMS 1929, 74, no. 102; Childe 1933; Piggott and Piggott 1952, 191-4; Feachem 1977, 136.
- 67 Cauldcoats+ NT 3055 7040 NT 37 SW 57  
 Cropmarks 450m SW of Cauldcoats steading reveal the NE half of a probable fort measuring at least 130m by 100m within two ditches set about 12m apart.
- 68 Elginhaugh Bridge+ NT 3242 6718 NT 36 NW 50  
 To the E of the old railway cutting at Elginhaugh cropmarks reveal a triple-ditched fort on the edge of a terrace overlooking the N bank of the River North Esk. D-shaped on plan, the fort measures 50m along the chord by 20m transversely.
- 69 Fordel Mains+ NT 3730 6640 NT 36 NE 21  
 Cropmarks reveal a large circular fort on a ridge of high ground 300m SW of Fordel Mains. It measures about 150m in diameter over three ditches, but the innermost ditch, which is only visible around the N half of the interior, is set eccentrically to the two outer ditches and probably belongs to a separate period of occupation. There is an entrance through the outer ditches on the SE, and possibly a second on the SW. On the E side of the interior the innermost ditch forms one side of a small subrectangular enclosure, measuring 25m by 20m internally.

- 70 Hillend\* NT 2451 6621 NT 26 NW 20  
 This fort is situated on a knoll on the NE flank of Caerketton Hill. It measures about 70m by 50m internally, although all that is visible of its rampart is a low mound on the W and N. On the W, the easiest line of approach, there is a stretch of outer ditch with an external bank set some 4m below the crest of the knoll. A 3m wide gap in the rampart on the N, now used by the modern path to the top of the knoll, may mark the position of an original entrance, but a natural hollow which runs up into the interior from the SE also provides good access. Traces of a possible timber house site about 5m in diameter can be seen at the S end of a rocky ridge that bisects the interior of the fort. RCAMS 1929, 115-16, no. 143; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 71 Lawfield 1+ NT 3575 6564 NT 36 NE 35  
 Cropmarks reveal a circular double-ditched fort enclosing the farm cottages 100m NE of Lawfield. Within the interior, which measures 100m in diameter, an area about 60m in diameter has been scooped into the hill to a maximum depth of 4m. Several linear cropmarks are visible around the fort, one of which is particularly well-defined, following a sinuous course for a distance of 150m towards the fort no. 72.
- 72 Lawfield 2+ NT 3614 6550 NT 36 NE 29  
 The W half of a roughly circular fort is revealed by cropmarks on the E side of the public road some 300m to the ESE of the fort no. 71. It measures about 70m in diameter within two ditches set 20m apart. A narrow linear cropmark is visible in the field to the NE.
- 73 Longfaugh\* NT 4038 6176 NT 46 SW 10  
 About 500m W of Longfaugh farmhouse a substantial fort is situated on a knoll at the E end of a ridge of higher ground. Circular on plan, it measures about 70m in diameter within two ramparts and a broad medial ditch; the inner rampart rises up to 4.5m above the bottom of the ditch but the outer is reduced to little more than a scarp. The entrance, which has been severely damaged, is on the E and appears to have been protected by a hornwork springing from the outer rampart a short distance to the S. The interior is occupied by a mature plantation of beech trees, some of which have been blown down causing severe damage. An 18th-century find of Roman coins (no. 228) may have come from this fort. RCAMS 1929, 52, no. 60; Feachem 1977, 137.
- 74 Penicuik Road, Roslin+ NT 2695 6304 NT 26 SE 26  
 Vertical air photographs taken in 1946 reveal the presence of an oval fort on the S side of Penicuik Road, Roslin; it measures about 60m by 40m within triple ditches, but most of the site is now covered by houses and their gardens.
- 75 Pentland Grove+ NT 2537 6517 NT 26 NE 51  
 Cropmarks reveal the NW half of a fort occupying a low knoll on the W side of the Seafield Moor Road. It is probably oval on plan, measuring at least 70m by 50m within two ditches some 8m apart.

#### SCOOPED HOMESTEADS AND SETTLEMENTS

(See also no. 71)

- 76 Brotherstone Hill NT 4361 5527 NT 45 NW 8  
 A possible scooped homestead, superficially resembling an old quarry, is situated on the S slopes of Brotherstone Hill 800m NE of Nether Brotherstone. The deep oval scoop, which measures 35m by 30m, is enclosed by an earth-and-stone bank spread to a maximum thickness of 5m; two possible house-platforms, 10m and 8m in diameter respectively, are visible on the NW and SE. Thomson 1821; Christison 1895, 119, no. 16; RCAMS 1929, 71, no. 93.

- 77 Longfaugh NT 4112 6180 NT 46 SW 8  
On a SE-facing slope 200m E of Longfaugh steading there is a shallow scoop measuring 65m by 45m. Cropmarks reveal the presence of an enclosing ditch as well as the ditch of a circular plantation enclosure of relatively recent date.
- 78 Nether Brotherstone 1\* NT 4309 5470 NT 45 SW 2  
A possible scooped homestead lies on a SE-facing slope 120m NNW of Nether Brotherstone. The interior, which measures 21m by 17m, is scooped as much as 3m into the slope, and there are traces of an enclosing bank on the W.  
Thomson 1821; Christison 1895, 119, no. 18; RCAMS 1929, 70, no. 89.
- 79 Nether Brotherstone 2 NT 4292 5507 NT 45 NW 9  
On the W-facing slope of Brotherstone Hill, 450m NNW of Nether Brotherstone, there is a scooped settlement overlying an earthwork. The scooped courts and yards of the settlement occupy the interior of the earthwork, which measures about 110m by 75m and was formerly enclosed by a bank with an external ditch. The ditch, however, only survives on the NE, and on the W the bank has been reduced to a scarp by the construction of the settlement; elsewhere the earthwork has been levelled by cultivation, and the site has also been defaced by quarrying and stone dumping.  
Thomson 1821; Christison 1895, 119, no. 17; RCAMS 1929, 70, no. 91.
- 80 Preston Mains+ NT 4073 6530 NT 46 NW 27  
Cropmarks 120m SE of Preston Mains farmhouse reveal a circular ditched enclosure with an internal scoop about 40m in diameter. The ditch, which is about 6m in breadth and encloses an area 60m in diameter, has been obliterated by quarrying on the NE.

## SOUTERRAINS

(See also no. 66)

- 81 Crichton Mains\* NT 4001 6191 NT 46 SW 11  
This well-preserved souterrain, which was partially re-roofed in the 19th century, is situated on the N side of a low ridge 300m WNW of the fort no. 73. The curved chamber measures 15.7m in length and tapers from 2m in breadth at the SE end to 1.5m at the NW end. The partly buried lintel of a possible entrance is visible at the NW end, but today access to the chamber can only be gained from the NE through a side passage with a low 'creep'. The walls of both the chamber and the side passage incorporate numerous blocks of Roman ashlar, and one of the eight original lintels of the chamber appears to bear carving in relief of a roughly executed Pegasus, the emblem of *Legio II Augusta*. It is probable that the Roman material was removed from an adjacent military road-post, probably of Antonine date.  
Rosehill 1870; Edwards 1925, 94-5; RCAMS 1929, 53-4, no. 61; Keppie and Arnold 1984, 21, no. 58; Welfare 1984, 305-23.
- 82 Middleton House NT 36 58 NT 35 NE 5  
In the late 18th century a souterrain was found to the N of Middleton House. It was curved, measuring 12m in length, and the entrance was at the NW end. It was filled with 'black mould' containing charcoal, bones and teeth.  
Pennant 1790, 453-4; Wilson 1863, 87; Smith 1870; Welfare 1984.

## RING-DITCHES

- 83 Cranston Dean+ NT 389 649 NT 36 SE 32  
Cropmarks 200m NE of the Stair Arms Hotel reveal the presence of two ring-ditches set about 4m apart; one is about 14m in overall diameter, the other 12m.
- 84 St Joseph's Institution, Rosewell+ NT 2943 6247 NT 26 SE 53  
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch, measuring 12m in diameter over a ditch 1.5m in breadth, some 45m W of the road leading to St Joseph's Institution.

- 85 Thornybank+ NT 3446 6797 NT 36 NW 51  
The presence of a ring-ditch measuring 10m in overall diameter is revealed by cropmarks immediately N of the E end of the kennels at Thornybank.
- 86 Vogrie Grange+ NT 379 626 NT 36 SE 26  
Cropmarks reveal two ring-ditches set 50m apart 400m E of Vogrie Grange; each measures about 12m in overall diameter. Around the ring-ditches there are traces of a ditched field-system.
- 87 Wading Burn+ NT 2914 6572 NT 26 NE 52  
A ring-ditch is revealed by cropmarks 30m SE of the road from Loanhead to Lasswade. It measures about 18m in diameter over a ditch 1.5m in breadth, and there is an entrance on the SE.

#### PIT-ALIGNMENTS

- 88 Castlesteads/Newton+ NT 33 69 NT 36 NW 52 & 53  
Cropmarks between Newton House and Castlesteads reveal two lines of pits roughly parallel to each other about 300m apart. The E line runs N for a distance of 500m from a wood on the N bank of the River North Esk (NT 3374 6924) to the boundary between the districts of Midlothian and East Lothian (NT 3376 6973); the other runs from a field boundary 150m ESE of Newton House (NT 3348 6979) to the district boundary (NT 3348 6992), a distance of about 250m. Both continue N of the district boundary forming part of a system of pit-alignments which covers an area of about 130ha.  
Halliday 1982, 76.
- 89 Catcune+ NT 3587 6018 NT 36 SE 31  
to 3602 6032  
Cropmarks 500m SSW of Wright's Houses and about 250m NW of the enclosure no. 122, reveal a line of pits running from NE to SW for a distance of at least 200m.
- 90 Coats+ NT 3661 6628 NT 36 NE 34  
to 3688 6621  
Cropmarks reveal a probable pit-alignment running for a distance of at least 250m from WNW to ESE across the field to the E of the enclosure no. 123. Cropmarks in the adjacent field, about 300m ENE of the enclosure, also show a ditch running from NW to SE over a distance of at least 170m (NT 3679 6640 to 3690 6625); at its NW end the ditch turns towards the NE.
- 91 Eskbank + NT 3199 6692 NT 36 NW 72  
to 3212 6678  
Cropmarks 250m NE of Westfield Cottage reveal a line of pits running for a distance of 260m from NW to SE across the two Roman temporary camps no. 103. In 1981 excavation of five pits at the NW end of the line showed that they varied from 2m to 3m in diameter by up to 0.7m in depth. The pits, which had been dug across a landscape of grassland with scrub woodland, were left open to fill up naturally. A radiocarbon date of  $110 \pm 70$  b.c. (GU-1632) was obtained from a lens of charcoal-rich soil at the top of the primary deposits in one of the pits.  
Maxfield 1974, 143, 150; Barber 1985.
- 92 Melville Nurseries+ NT 31 67 NT 36 NW 76  
& 30 67 77 & 82  
Cropmarks reveal two lines of pits in the fields to the W of Melville Nurseries. The first runs SSW from a point 50m SE of the palisaded homestead no. 60 (NT 3102 6756) for a distance of about 220m, before turning WSW for a further 150m (NT 3074 6730). The second extends towards the E from the W boundary of Melville Nurseries (NT 3106 6742), turning to cross the first at right angles about 130m S of the homestead, and then continuing towards the WNW (NT 3078 6753).



- 93 Millstone Brow+ NT 3559 6152 NT 36 SE 33  
to 3577 6140  
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment running up the NW flank of Gallow Hill to the E of Millstone Brow Cottages. About 150m ESE of the cottages it turns sharply towards the ENE and extends up to the crest of the hill.
- 94 Pardivan+ NT 3852 6892 NT 36 NE 22  
to 3855 6889  
A possible pit-alignment is revealed by cropmarks on the W side of the public road some 200m W of Pardivan; it lies immediately S of the enclosure no. 148 and extends from NNW to SSE for a distance of at least 70m.
- 95 Saughland+ NT 4246 6116 NT 46 SW 53  
to 4256 6111  
Cropmarks to the W of the A68 public road, on the S side of Bleak Law, show a possible pit-alignment 70m N of the enclosure no. 155. It extends for a distance of at least 120m from WNW to ESE.
- 96 Turniedykes 1+ NT 3860 6330 NT 36 SE 24  
to 3868 6326  
Cropmarks 100m NNE of Turniedykes farm reveal a line of pits which runs from WNW to ESE for a distance of at least 75m.
- 97 Turniedykes 2+ NT 3868 6372 NT 36 SE 27  
to 3873 6366  
Cropmarks 400m N of the pit-alignment no. 96 reveal a second line of pits running from NW to SE for a distance of at least 80m.
- 98 Whippielaw 1+ NT 3990 6350 NT 46 SW 37  
to 4012 6352  
Cropmarks 250m SW of Pathhead reveal a line of pits which runs E from the E corner of the northernmost of the Roman temporary camps no. 107 to the A68 public road, a distance of about 250m.
- 99 Whippielaw 2+ NT 3927 6337 NT 36 SE 34  
to 3965 6338  
Cropmarks 200m NW of New Wood reveal a pit-alignment, which runs from E to W for a distance of at least 350m and is crossed by the SW side of the northernmost of the Roman temporary camps no. 107.
- 100 Whitburgh Mains+ NT 4080 6389 NT 46 SW 44  
to 4102 6375  
Cropmarks reveal a probable pit-alignment extending for a distance of at least 250m towards the ESE from the sheds 300m NNE of Whitburgh Mains.

## ROMAN MONUMENTS

(See also no. 163)

### 101 Dere Street, Road

The Roman road coming N from Lauderdale enters Midlothian District on the Armet Water (NT 4542 5751). For some 75m the *agger* can be seen mounting the steep slope on the N side of the Armet, before entering a shallow cutting where it is obliterated by hollow tracks of more recent date. The principal track continues N as a terrace, with a series of quarry-pits on the W, suggesting that the Roman road followed this line as far as the fence enclosing Beatman's Acre (NT 4527 5804). Thereafter the later track curves past Soutra Aisle and descends towards the Dean Burn in a series of braided hollows. Quarry-pits said to have been visible to the N of the Soutra Aisle no longer survive, but the Roman road presumably followed a similar line down the hill, continuing N approximately along, or parallel to, the course of the A68 public road past the temporary camps at Fala Mill (no. 104) and Pathhead (no. 107). After crossing the River Tyne at Ford, near the temporary camp at Woodhead (no. 111), it may have taken the line of the by-road through Edgehead and Whitehill towards Dalkeith. The crossing point on the River South Esk is not known but the North Esk was presumably crossed in the vicinity of the fort at Elginhaugh (no. 102), the road which issues from the E and W gates of the fort probably being a spur of the main route. In 1980 a section was cut across this road to the E of the Elginhaugh fort (NT 3209 6731), revealing an *agger* of sand, pebbles and gravel some 9.5m broad, overlying a buried soil 0.25m in average depth; to either side there was a ditch 1.5m broad and 0.3m deep. Parchmarks visible on air photographs show the road running W towards the line of the A7, which is thought to be the course followed by Dere Street NW to Liberton. RCAMS 1956, 473; Maxwell 1983, 173-6.

### 102 Elginhaugh, Fort, Annexes and Bathhouse

NT 32 67

NT 36 NW 61  
& 83

In 1979 air photography revealed the existence of a Roman fort on the left bank of the River North Esk to the NW of Dalkeith; it is set on the crest of a steep scarp 250m N of Elginhaugh Bridge. Subsequently an annexe was identified on the NW side of the fort and a bathhouse at the foot of the scarp to the S.

(1) NT 321 673. The fort was completely excavated in 1986 and shown to be of Flavian date. It covered an area of 1.26ha within a turf rampart from 6m to 8m thick, defended by three or four ditches. Six-post towers flanked each of the four gateways and there were also towers at the corners and at intermediate positions in the rampart. All but one of the buildings in the interior were of timber; there was a central range, comprising the headquarters building, the commandant's house and two granaries, and there were barrack-blocks and storage buildings to both front and rear. A building with stone footings, set against the back of the rampart at the NE corner, may have been a workshop; several stone-built ovens had also been set against the rampart and there was a system of stone-lined drains along the roads. The fort had been deliberately demolished, although there is some evidence for a brief re-occupation. The finds include pottery, glass, a steelyard, a bronze *patera*, a bronze key, an iron shield boss, a cache of unused nails and a hoard of 41 *denarii*, the latest of AD 77-8. The latest coin from the fort is an unworn *sestertius* of AD 86.

Pre-Roman material was also found during excavation; this included large numbers of Mesolithic flints from beneath the rampart on the W side of the fort, and pottery of probable late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date from a number of shallow pits sealed by part of the intervallum road on the E; the pits contained quantities of burnt material and, in one case, some grains of barley. A turf-line visible beneath the rampart and roads suggests that the area was under pasture when the fort was constructed, although ardmarks were recorded at a number of points.

In 1987 further excavations were conducted in the annex on the NW, where a complex structural sequence was revealed, but no further details are yet available.

(2) NT 3212 6718. The bathhouse, which is presumably enclosed by an annexe attached to the fort, measures 23m from E to W by 7.5m transversely. It is divided into three square rooms with a projecting apse at the W end. Trial excavation showed that the walls of the bathhouse still stand up to 1.1m in height in eleven courses (see also no. 41).

Maxwell 1983, 172-7; *DES (1984)*, 18; Frere 1985, 264-5; Hanson 1987.

- 103 Eskbank, Temporary Camp+ NT 321 668 NT 36 NW 34  
Two superimposed temporary camps, which were first identified from cropmarks on the S side of the River North Esk opposite the Elginhaugh fort (no. 102), are now largely covered by housing developments. The intersection of the ditches on the E side of the two camps was excavated in 1972. Of the earlier camp, only the NE angle and short lengths of the N and E sides are known, the latter including an entrance with a *titulum*; it has been suggested that the later camp may extend to about 25.5ha, although only the N side, the NE and NW angles, and parts of the adjacent sides have been located.  
St Joseph 1965, 80; 1969, 108; Maxfield 1974, 141-50.
- 104 Fala Mill, Temporary Camp+ NT 431 619 NT 46 SW 28  
The S corner and 120m of the SE side of a temporary camp have been identified from cropmarks 150m N of Fala Mill.
- 105 Flotterstone, Temporary Camp+ NT 233 627 NT 26 SW 33  
The E corner, about 60m of the NE and at least 85m of the SE side of a temporary camp have been revealed by air photography on the SE side of the A702 public road 150m ENE of House of Muir steading.
- 106 Lugton, Temporary Camp+ NT 325 674 NT 36 NW 97  
Air photography has revealed the cropmarks of a small temporary camp of about 0.6ha some 200m E of the Elginhaugh fort (no. 102).  
Frere 1985, 265.
- 107 Pathhead, Temporary Camp+ NT 39 63 NT 36 SE 3  
& 17  
Aerial survey has revealed three temporary camps in the fields to the S of Pathhead. Immediately S of the village there is a camp of about 20.5ha (NT 396 636) with entrances defended by *titula* in the NW and SW sides; within the E portion of the interior there is a smaller camp of about 5.3ha, whose SE and NE sides coincide with the perimeter of the larger. The SE ends of both these camps are cut across by the NW side of the third camp (NT 399 632). All that is known of this camp is the NW side, the N angle and part of the SW side, but it probably enclosed about 66ha.  
St Joseph 1958, 88; 1961, 121; 1969, 107; 1973, 216; 1976, 6; *DES (1974)*, 47; Wilson 1975, 14.
- 108 Pentlands, Road  
The course of the Roman road along the S side of the Pentlands from Carlops to Glencorse is probably largely overlain by the A702 public road and the old turnpike road. At Spittal (NT 171 572) the results of trial excavations suggest that the temporary camp of about 16.9ha (no. 110) pre-dates the road. About 1.5km NE of this camp the line of the road is visible along the ridge to the E of the Pillar Knowe, accompanied on its N side by quarry-pits 5m to 6m in diameter and 0.25m in depth (NT 1836 5868 to 1905 5918). Thereafter its course coincides with the turnpike road and, S of Silverburn, probably the A 702. Its immediate destination to the NE is uncertain, but it may originally have led to the fort at Elginhaugh (no. 102), perhaps by way of the camp at Flotterstone (no. 105); in the Antonine period the ultimate goal could have been Inveresk.  
Margary 1957, 198; Maxwell 1983, 176.
- 109 Smeaton, Temporary Camp+ NT 343 690 NT 36 NW 54  
Most of this temporary camp lies in East Lothian District, but cropmarks on the S side of the district boundary, to the SE of Pickle Dirt steading, have revealed what may be lengths of the SE and SW sides.  
St Joseph 1965, 80; 1973, 216; *DES (1974)*, 47.

- 110 Spittal, Temporary Camps+ NT 171 572 NT 15 NE 30  
Air survey has revealed the cropmarks of at least one, and probably two, temporary camps 450m SSE of Spittal steading. Trial trenching in 1985 showed that the larger encloses about 16.9ha and appears to pre-date the Roman road that runs along the SE flank of the Pentlands.  
Frere 1986, 371.
- 111 Woodhead, Temporary Camps+ NT 384 638 NT 36 SE 18 & 36  
Air photography has revealed 'a complex of temporary structures' to the SE of Woodhead farm. It comprises a small camp of about 1.5ha set on the crest of a narrow promontory, with a polygonal outer work enclosing a further 6ha on the N and W. There are 'Strathcathro type' entrances in the NE and SW sides of the small camp and on the W side of the outer work. Several lengths of ditch have also been recorded to the E and NE of the smaller camp.  
Maxwell 1980, 34, 38, 45-6; 1983, 177-81.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 112 Bilston NT 2614 6427 NT 26 SE 58  
The remains of a ploughed-down earthwork are visible immediately W of the A701 public road to the S of Castlelaw Crescent, Bilston. Rectangular on plan, with rounded corners, its perimeter comprises a shallow ditch from 8m to 10m broad with an internal bank, although little more than a low scarp survives on the N. Overall the earthwork measures 78m from N to S by 50m transversely, and the interior lies about 0.4m above the level of the surrounding field.
- 113 Blairesk Hall+ NT 2857 6516 NT 26 NE 50  
On a ridge to the N of Blairesk Hall cropmarks reveal the ditch of a circular enclosure measuring about 30m in internal diameter. A short arc of ditch 20m to the SW suggests the presence of a second enclosure.
- 114 Brixwold+ NT 3184 6451 NT 36 SW 13  
Cropmarks reveal a trapezoidal enclosure 140m NE of Brixwold farmhouse. The SE corner of the enclosure is obscured by a farm track, but the enclosure measures about 50m from N to S by 40m across its narrower N end.
- 115 Cakemuir Burn+ NT 4263 6084 NT 46 SW 32  
Cropmarks reveal a D-shaped enclosure on steeply sloping ground above the gully of the Cakemuir Burn and some 200m WSW of the point where it is crossed by the A68 public road. The enclosure measures about 90m along the chord, which is formed by the N side of the gully, by 45m transversely within a ditch from 3m to 8m broad; there is an entrance on the NE.
- 116 Capielaw+ NT 3000 6170 NT 36 SW 10  
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure on the summit of a low hill immediately SW of Capielaw steading. The enclosure measures 110m from NW to SE by 90m transversely within a ditch about 2m broad; there are entrances on the W and SE.
- 117 Carrington Barns+ NT 3286 6062 NT 36 SW 28  
Indistinct cropmarks reveal the presence of a subrectangular enclosure on the N side of the River South Esk 500m SSW of Carrington Barns; it measures 65m from E to W and varies from 45m to 50m transversely within its ditch.
- 118 Castle Dean Burn+ NT 3185 6246 NT 36 SW 27  
A possible enclosure is revealed by cropmarks about 600m N of Aitkendean. Circular on plan, it measures about 40m in overall diameter.
- 119 Castle Law, North Middleton+ NT 3529 5965 NT 35 NE 14  
This enclosure, which measures about 110m from NE to SW by 70m internally, occupies the top of a steep-sided knoll 270m SE of Haughhead Bridge. First identified from vertical air photographs, the perimeter of the enclosure is marked by a sharp break in slope on the N and E.

- 120 Chalkieside+ NT 3628 6815 NT 36 NE 51  
Cropmarks reveal a pear-shaped enclosure, measuring 40m by 30m within a ditch 2m broad, 600m SW of Chalkieside.
- 121 Chester Hill+ NT 3770 6477 NT 36 SE 40  
Some 100m WSW of Sauchenside farmhouse cropmarks reveal the presence of a roughly circular ditched enclosure measuring about 30m in internal diameter.
- 122 The Chesters+ NT 3622 6020 NT 36 SE 10  
Cropmarks on a vertical air photograph show that this enclosure is oval, measuring at least 100m from NW to SE by 80m transversely within a ditch with an internal bank, the latter revealed by a broad parchmark, and there is also an entrance on the W. Chalmers 1810, ii, 567; Name Book, Edinburgh, No. 37, p. 23; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 123 Coats+ NT 3648 6628 NT 36 NE 10  
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure occupying a low rise 800m SW of Coats. It measures 80m by 60m within a ditch 3m broad with a possible entrance on the NE. A rectangular mark is visible on the SE side of the interior, and there is an arc of ditch 50m long immediately E of the enclosure.
- 124 Deadman Lies, Arniston Mains NT 3295 6037 NT 36 SW 8  
The approach road to Arniston House passes through a possible earthwork 350m W of Arniston Mains. Internally it measures 90m from NE to SW by 63m transversely, and it is defined by a slight ditch set 4m back from the crest of the steep slope above the River South Esk on the N, two short banks up to 3m in height on the NE and SW, and a low mound on the S. There is no evidence that either of the banks on the NE or SW has extended any further, and the date and purpose of the work are unknown. RCAMS 1929, 9, no. 5.
- 125 Easter Cowden 1+ NT 3619 6748 NT 36 NE 16  
Cropmarks immediately to the S of Easter Cowden reveal the S, E and W sides of a subrectangular enclosure measuring 40m by at least 40m over its ditch. Maxwell 1970, 89, no. 4.
- 126 Easter Cowden 2+ NT 3616 6737 NT 36 NE 16  
Cropmarks reveal a rectangular enclosure, measuring 35m from NE to SW by 25m transversely within a ditch 2m broad, about 200m SW of Easter Cowden. There is an entrance with expanded ditch terminals in the middle of the NE side. Maxwell 1970, 89, no. 5.
- 127 Easter Cowden 3+ NT 3656 6755 NT 36 NE 15  
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure 200m E of Easter Cowden; it measures 55m in diameter within a ditch about 3m in breadth. On the ENE there is an entrance causeway measuring about 8m wide between expanded ditch terminals.
- 128 Fala+ NT 4332 6126 NT 46 SW 24  
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure 400m NW of Fala village; it is subrectangular with rounded corners and measures 70m by 50m over a broad ditch.
- 129 Fala Mains+ NT 4465 5955 NT 45 NW 5  
On a low knoll 200m W of Deanburn House, cropmarks reveal a circular ditched enclosure measuring about 100m in internal diameter.
- 130 Ford+ NT 3861 6426 NT 36 SE 21  
Cropmarks about 110m WSW of the Dowery House, Vogrie, reveal what may be the SW portion of a subrectangular ditched enclosure with an outer ditch defining an annexe 20m deep on the NW. Consideration of the ground lying to the NE, now within the policies of the Dowery House, suggests that the main enclosure may have measured up to 100m from NE to SW by a maximum of 60m transversely. There is an entrance in the NW side immediately SW of its junction with the presumed annexe.

- 131 Frostineb+ NT 4277 6046 NT 46 SW 51  
Between the Black Burn and the Partridge Burn and some 500m E of Frostineb steading, cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure measuring about 50m by 40m in diameter within its ditch.
- 132 Hardengreen+ NT 3213 6553 NT 36 NW 55  
Cropmarks 300m SW of Hardengreen reveal a circular enclosure measuring 70m in diameter within a ditch 3m in breadth. A scooped area 30m in diameter, which is also revealed by air photography on the E side of the interior, is still visible in the surface of the field.
- 133 Hawthornden+ NT 2965 6364 NT 26 SE 40  
Cropmarks, some 250m NE of White Bog farm, reveal a possible rectangular enclosure measuring about 40m by 30m within a broad ditch.
- 134 Hillend+ NT 2485 6580 NT 26 NW 35  
Cropmarks 100m N of the small-holding at Damhead reveal an oval enclosure occupying the summit of a low knoll. It measures about 100m by 60m internally, and an arc of ditch at the N end of the interior possibly indicates the presence of an inner enclosure.
- 135 Hope+ NT 4098 6245 NT 46 SW 34  
Cropmarks reveal a roughly rectangular enclosure some 250m S of Hope; it measures about 70m from E to W by 40m transversely within its ditch.
- 136 Lea Farm+ NT 2693 6202 NT 26 SE 42  
Cropmarks reveal a semicircular enclosure 250m SW of Lea Farm; it measures 80m internally along the chord, which is formed by a steep-sided stream gully, by 40m transversely.
- 137 Lockhart Halls+ NT 2368 5876 NT 25 NW 26  
Cropmarks show that a ditch cuts off the neck of a promontory on the E side of the Black Burn. The interior measures about 140m from E to W by 125m transversely, and the ditch is still visible as a shallow depression from 4m to 6m in breadth in the surface of the field.
- 138 Maiden Castle NT 2867 6440 NT 26 SE 17  
Situated on a steep-sided promontory overlooking the S bank of the River North Esk, there are the wasted remains of an earthwork. The defences probably comprised twin banks and medial ditch, but cultivation has all but removed the inner bank. RCAMS 1929, 117, no. 148; RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands.
- 139 Mavisbank House\* NT 2872 6506 NT 26 NE 43  
At the junction of the Bilston Burn and the River North Esk about 100m SW of Mavisbank House, there is a steep-sided knoll up to 6m high, surrounded on all sides but the W by a terrace from 3m to 4m in breadth. The flat summit of the knoll measures about 50m in diameter. According to the *Statistical Account* this knoll was a fort, whose ramparts had been modified to form the terrace, presumably as a garden feature. Some 'articles of brass', then in the Clerk of Penicuik collection, were said to have been found at the site, including weapons, bridle bits, surgical instruments, *styli* and *fibulae*. Amongst the items from the Clerk collection that are now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, there are some surgical instruments (FT 77-85), but these are said to have come from Cramond (see also no. 1).  
*Stat. Acct.*, x (1794), 286-7; *NSA*, i (Edinburgh), 333; Macdonald 1897, 246; *PSAS*, liv (1919-20), 149.
- 140 Melville Nurseries+ NT 3157 6740 NT 36 NW 102  
To the E of Melville Nurseries and about 40m S of the A7 public road, cropmarks reveal a roughly circular enclosure measuring 15m in diameter within a narrow ditch; there is an entrance on the E. Various linear cropmarks visible in the area include a curving ditch 120m long, which cuts across the SW side of the enclosure from NW to SE.

- 141 Midfield House+ NT 2948 6414 NT 26 SE 39  
Cropmarks 200m ENE of Midfield House reveal a polygonal ditched enclosure measuring about 120m across. Within the interior these are traces of three small rectangular enclosures abutting the ditch.
- 142 Millerhill+ NT 3236 6971 NT 36 NW 57  
About 150m NW of the Police Station at Millerhill, vertical air photographs reveal the presence of a circular enclosure measuring 30m in overall diameter.
- 143 Nether Brotherstone NT 4308 5527 NT 45 NW 4  
This enclosure is situated on the summit of a spur of Brotherstone Hill 600m NW of Nether Brotherstone steading; circular on plan, it measures 30m in diameter within a low bank spread to a thickness of about 6m.  
RCAMS 1929, 70, no. 90.
- 144 New Milton+ NT 2567 6292 NT 26 SE 43  
Cropmarks reveal what is probably a rectangular enclosure to the E of the junction between the B7026 and A701 public roads; it measures about 100m by 70m within a ditch.
- 145 Oxenfoord Castle+ NT 3881 6608 NT 36 NE 52  
Cropmarks 600m N of Oxenfoord Castle reveal what may be a polygonal enclosure measuring about 70m from N to S by 30m transversely within a narrow ditch.
- 146 Oxenfoord Home Farm+ NT 3832 6533 NT 36 NE 54  
Cropmarks immediately NW of Oxenfoord Home Farm reveal what may be the NW side of an enclosure, the rest of it lying beneath the steading.
- 147 Oxenfoord Mains+ NT 3975 6748 NT 36 NE 49  
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure 400m NE of Oxenfoord Mains. Although the E side is not clearly defined, the enclosure measures at least 60m square within a ditch up to 3m broad, and there is an entrance on the NW.
- 148 Pardivan 1+ NT 3887 6856 NT 36 NE 22  
Cropmarks immediately W of the road from Hadfast to Pardivan 250m W of Pardivan steading reveal the arc of the ditch of a possible enclosure. The ditch measures about 70m along the chord by 30m transversely (see also no. 94).
- 149 Pardivan 2+ NT 3869 6836 NT 36 NE 23  
Three sides of a roughly square enclosure are revealed by cropmarks 400m SW of Pardivan; it measures 60m along each axis within a ditch up to 3.5m in breadth.
- 150 Parkneuk+ NT 2956 6296 NT 26 SE 41  
Air photographs reveal a circular enclosure about 50m NW of Parkneuk; it measures about 50m in internal diameter, and is cut by the road on the NE.
- 151 Play Hill, Crichton NT 3840 6190 NT 36 SE 5  
This earthwork occupies a low knoll in the angle of the road junction at the W end of Crichton village; it measures about 90m from N to S by 55m transversely within an earthen rampart, which stands to a maximum height of 1m above the interior on the W. Around the W there are traces of an external ditch from 3.5m to 5m below the crest of the rampart, but on the E the earthwork has been almost entirely levelled. The original entrance was possibly on the S.  
RCAMS 1929, 52, no. 59; Feachem 1977, 137.
- 152 Remote+ NT 4075 6495 NT 46 SW 29  
Cropmarks 250m SE of Remote farmhouse reveal a circular ditched enclosure measuring 70m in internal diameter. The entrance is on the E, and on the W side of the interior there is a roughly square enclosure measuring about 20m across.

- 153 Rose Mains+ NT 4049 6673 NT 46 NW 28  
Cropmarks 800m N of Rose Mains reveal what may be a roughly square enclosure in an area that has been extensively drained; it measures about 40m across the interior.
- 154 Saughland 1+ NT 4133 6124 NT 46 SW 35  
Cropmarks reveal a rectangular enclosure 200m W of Saughland steading. Internally it measures at least 60m from E to W by 30m transversely, and there is at least one internal division.
- 155 Saughland 2+ NT 4250 5999 NT 46 SW 33  
Cropmarks reveal the presence of an enclosure, measuring 20m square within its ditch, on the S side of Bleak Law and to the W of the A68 public road.
- 156 Saughland 3+ NT 4255 6105 NT 46 SW 33  
A square enclosure, measuring about 20m across the interior, is revealed by cropmarks 60m NE of the enclosure no. 155.
- 157 Saughland 4+ NT 4053 6039 NT 46 SW 25  
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure occupying a slight terrace on a SE-facing slope 1.3km SW of Saughland steading. It measures 40m in diameter within double banks and medial ditch (26m overall), and there is a probable entrance on the E. The banks are still visible as slight swellings in the surface of the field.
- 158 Saughland 5+ NT 417 607 NT 46 SW 31  
Cropmarks on the hillside to the NW of the Cakemuir Burn some 300m S of Saughland, reveal what may be an enclosure measuring at least 100m from E to W by 70m transversely within a ditch. There is an entrance on the W, and possible traces of a ditch cutting across the W end of the interior.
- 159 Saughland 6+ NT 4194 6086 NT 46 SW 30  
A circular enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 400m SE of Saughland; it measures about 40m in internal diameter, and the entrance is on the NW.
- 160 Smeaton Head+ NT 3457 6844 NT 36 NW 100  
Cropmarks 100m SSW of Smeaton Head reveal what may be a roughly circular enclosure measuring about 25m in overall diameter. There are also possible traces of a small rectangular structure 120m to the SSW.
- 161 Somerside+ NT 3177 6800 NT 36 NW 56  
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure, measuring 30m by 25m overall, on the E side of the A68 public road some 150m SE of Somerside steading.
- 162 Southside+ NT 3697 6430 NT 36 SE 50  
Cropmarks reveal a square enclosure about 400m N of Southside; it measures about 50m across the interior.
- 163 Soutra Aisle+ NT 453 585 NT 45 NE 10  
A circular cropmark, measuring about 15m in diameter, has been recorded to the N of the Soutra Aisle; although tentatively identified as a Roman signal station, its date and purpose are unknown.  
St Joseph 1955, 85; RCAMS 1956, 472.
- 164 Stonefieldhill 1+ NT 3044 6012 NT 36 SW 11  
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure on the S side of a low ridge 400m SE of Stonefieldhill steading. Oval on plan, with wide entrances on the NW and SE, it measures 85m by 70m within a ditch which varies from 3m to 8m in breadth. Parchmarks on some of the available air photographs suggest the presence of an internal bank, and the identification of the enclosure as a Class II henge monument is unlikely.  
RCAMS Survey of Marginal Lands; Welfare 1978, 6-7.



- 165 Stonefieldhill 2+ NT 2980 6015 NT 26 SE 56  
A D-shaped enclosure is revealed by cropmarks on an E-facing slope above a stream gully, some 350m SW of Stonefieldhill steading. It measures 80m from N to S along the chord by 60m transversely within two concentric ditches 6m and 3m in breadth. The interior is scooped as much as 2m into the slope and the entrance is probably on the S.
- 166 Turniedykes+ NT 3851 6328 NT 36 SE 19  
Cropmarks 180m NW of Turniedykes farmhouse reveal an enclosure measuring about 20m square within a ditch 2.5m broad. There is an entrance 6m wide between expanded ditch terminals on the W. At the date of visit the enclosure was visible as a slightly raised platform at the foot of a steep NW-facing slope.
- 167 Wallace's Camp+ NT 2759 6466 NT 26 SE 4  
Nothing is visible of this earthwork, which stood on the N side of the Bilston Burn in an area now covered by colliery waste. In 1954 an arc of rampart standing up to 2m above the bottom of an external ditch enclosed a D-shaped area, measuring 62m from E to W by 32m transversely.  
*NSA, i* (Edinburgh), 332-3.
- 168 Wester Cowden+ NT 3521 6721 NT 36 NE 53  
Immediately SE of the cottages at Wester Cowden cropmarks reveal a rectilinear enclosure; partly obscured by the cottage gardens, the enclosure measures 100m by at least 50m within two ditches set some 5m apart. A linear cropmark extends for a distance of at least 150m towards the E from near the SE corner of the enclosure.
- 169 Whippielaw 1+ NT 3959 6358 NT 36 SE 37  
Cropmarks 250m SSW of Pathhead reveal two adjoining enclosures intersecting the N end of the smallest of the Roman temporary camps no. 107. Both are roughly square, the larger measuring about 30m across the interior.  
Maxwell 1970, 89, no. 7.
- 170 Whippielaw 2+ NT 3967 6377 NT 36 SE 38  
Cropmarks reveal two enclosures on the line of the NE side of the larger of the N Roman temporary camps no. 107 to the W of the S end of Pathhead village. One is subrectangular, measuring a maximum of 30m across the interior, and its entrance is probably on the SE. On the W it overlaps the second enclosure, which measures about 60m by 50m within its ditch.
- 171 Wright's Houses+ NT 3555 6051 NT 36 SE 30  
What may be the SW side of a rectangular enclosure is revealed by cropmarks about 330m ENE of Fushiebridge Station; it measures at least 40m in length.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

- 172 Brotherstone Wood NT 4337 5561 NT 45 NW 16  
On the W side of a small stream 200m NW of Brotherstone Wood there is a grass-grown mound measuring 8.5m by 7.5m and 0.6m in maximum height. It appears to be composed of small shattered stones. Although its date and purpose are impossible to ascertain without excavation, it may be a burnt mound.
- 173 Elginhaugh+ NT 319 671 NT 36 NW 62  
& 317 671  
Linear cropmarks revealed by air survey on the N bank of the River North Esk are probably not associated with the Roman fort no. 102; their date and purpose are unknown.  
Maxwell 1983, 172-3.
- 174 Lover's Leap NT 2775 6303 NT 26 SE 32  
The outline of a fish is incised on the stone known as Lover's Leap beside the footpath on the N side of the River North Esk; Thomas has suggested that it is of Iron Age date.  
Thomas 1961, 21-3.

- 175 Mountskip+ NT 371 614 NT 36 SE 20  
Cropmarks 550m ESE of Mountskip reveal a flattened arc of ditch at least 50m in length.
- 176 Quarrel Burn NT 1859 5906 NT 15 NE 15  
This mound, which was described as a cairn in 1929, is situated on the S side of the Quarrel Burn, to the NE of the Quarrel Burn Reservoir. It measures about 6m by 5m and 0.5m in maximum height, and is composed of small fractured stones. RCAMS 1929, 157, no. 207.
- 177 Remote+ NT 400 650 NT 46 NW 57  
Several linear cropmarks have been revealed by air survey between the farms of Remote and Bluehouse.
- 178 Side Plantation, Fountainside NT 2842 5603 NT 25 NE 6  
This small mound, which lies on the S side of a tributary of the Fullarton Water 180m SW of Side Plantation, measures 6m by 4.3m and 0.5m in maximum height. It is composed of small stones set in a matrix of black earth, and it may be a burnt mould.
- 179 Torfichen Hill NT 3347 5352 NT 35 SW 21  
This mound is situated between two small drainage ditches at the foot of the NW-facing slopes of Torfichen Hill, about 1km SW of the disused quarries on Broad Law. It is composed of small stones set in a matrix of black earth and measures 8.5m by 7.8m and 0.7m in maximum height. Without excavation it is impossible to ascertain the date or purpose of the mound, but it may be a burnt mound.
- 180 Turniedykes+ NT 388 639 NT 36 SE 25  
& 27  
About 90m of a ditch are revealed by cropmarks 800m NNE of Turniedykes; about 50m to the SSW a rounded angle of ditch is also visible.

#### STRAY FINDS

- 181 Oatslie Sand-pit, Neolithic Vessel NT 2648 6270 NT 26 SE 24  
In 1948 a straight-sided Neolithic bowl (RMS, EO 776) was found in a sand-pit at Oatslie; its heavy rim, projecting inwards and outwards, relates the bowl to the 'Rothesay Style' of pottery. There was a sooty encrustation on both the inside and the outside of the bowl.  
Stevenson 1948, 294-5; Henshall 1981, 185.
- 182 Woodburn Housing Estate, Dalkeith, Neolithic Vessel NT 341 671 NT 36 NW 103  
About 1937 four sherds of a large vessel (RMS, EX 34) of late Neolithic type were found on the Woodburn Housing Estate. The vessel, which measures 356mm in internal diameter at the rim, is decorated with short string impressions on the rim and curved incisions on the body (see also no. 223).  
Henshall 1966b, 312.
- 183 Boghall, Stone Axe NT 24 65 NT 26 NW 22  
An axe of dark sandstone (RMS, AF 664), 95mm long, was found on Boghall Farm.  
PSAS, lvii (1922-3), 14.
- 184 Carlops, Stone Axe NT 153 563 NT 15 NE 24  
In 1977 a small stone axe (RMS, AF 1074), 46mm long, was found in sandy soil on the footpath along the N side of the River North Esk near Carlops. The axe is of pale grey/white stone, possibly from an igneous source near Killin.  
PSAS, 109 (1977-8), 381, no. 5.
- 185 Crichton Home Farm, Stone Axe NT 40 62 NT 46 SW 26  
A small felstone axe (RMS, BMA 19), 79mm long, was found near the Crichton souterrain (no. 81).  
PSAS, lxii (1927-8), 18.

- 186 Dalhousie Mains, Stone Axe NT 324 649 NT 36 SW 14  
A portion of a stone axe (RMS, AF 147) was found at Dalhousie Mains.  
*PSAS*, i (1851-4), 101: *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland* (1892), 26.
- 187 Fala, Stone Axe NT 43 60 NT 46 SW 22  
In 1848 a large partly polished stone axe (RMS, AF 11), 267mm long, was found when a field near Fala was ploughed.  
*PSAS*, vi (1864-6), 234, no. 7.
- 188 Halkerston, Stone Axe NT 347 583 NT 35 NW 20  
A stone axe (RMS, AF 716), 146mm long, was found at Halkerston.  
*PSAS*, lxxvi (1931-2), 25.
- 189 Hillend, Stone Axe NT 25 66 NT 26 NE 44  
This polished stone axe of dark igneous stone (RMS, AF 622), 133m long, from Hillend, possibly imitates the form of early copper and bronze flat axes.  
*PSAS*, xlvii (1912-13), 9-10; Clarke, Cowie and Foxon 1985, 85.
- 190 Mauricewood, Stone Axe NT 23 61 NT 26 SW 16  
A sandstone axe (RMS, AF 617), 108mm long, was found at Mauricewood.  
*PSAS*, xl (1911-12), 14.
- 191 Moat Farm, Roslin, Stone Axe NT 26 63 NT 26 SE 27  
A small felstone axe (RMS, AF 744), 64mm long, was found on Moat Farm.  
*PSAS*, lxxi (1936-7), 95.
- 192 Penicuik, Stone Axe NT 23 59 NT 25 NW 18  
This stone axe (RMS, AF 698), 115mm long, found near Penicuik, is possibly of Group VI (Stake Pass) stone.  
*PSAS*, lxiv (1929-30), 11.
- 193 Penicuik, Stone Axe NT 23 59 NT 25 NW 18  
This polished jadeite axe (RMS, AF 262), of triangular form and 66mm long, was said to have been found near Penicuik.  
*PSAS*, xix (1884-5), 330; Jones, Bishop and Woolley 1977, 288, no. 83.
- 194 Roslin, Stone Axe NT 27 62 NT 26 SE 30  
A polished greenstone axe (RMS, AF 413), 236mm long, was found in the River Esk near Roslin.  
*PSAS*, xxviii (1893-4), 6.
- 195 Castlesteads Park, Flint Adze NT 3437 6970 NT 36 NW 40  
In 1967 a polished adze (RMS, AF 1047) of mottled dark grey flint with a yellowish patina, 175mm long, was found in Castlesteads Park.  
*PSAS*, 101 (1968-9), 292, no. 4.
- 196 Eskhill, Axe-hammer NT 26 62 NT 26 SE 9  
In 1843 a whinstone axe-hammer (RMS, AH 91), 334mm long, was found when a field at Eskhill was drained.  
*PSAS*, xxiv (1889-90), 15.
- 197 Remote, Axe-hammer NT 40 65 NT 46 NW 12  
A greenstone axe-hammer (RMS, AH 116), 119mm long, was found at Remote.  
*PSAS*, xxxiii (1898-9), 277-8; Roe 1966, 242, no. 398.
- 198 Roslin, Axe-hammer NT 27 63 NT 26 SE 31  
A greenstone axe-hammer (RMS, AH 55), 229mm long, was found near Roslin.  
*PSAS*, xvii (1882-3), 381.

- 199 Wellington Farm School, Axe-hammer NT 2348 5672 NT 25 NW 22  
 In 1955 an axe-hammer of grey stone (RMS, AH 229), 208mm long and with an hour-glass perforation, was found when drains were being laid at Wellington Farm School.  
*PSAS*, lxxxix (1955-6), 458, no. 10.
- 200 Silverburn, Stone Ball NT 20 60 NT 26 SW 24  
 A polished greenstone ball (RMS, AS 132), 65mm in diameter, was found at Silverburn.
- 201 Crichton Home Farm, Flint Artifacts NT 40 62 NT 46 SW 21, 26 & 38  
 Over sixty artifacts of flint and chert (RMS, AB 2337-8, BMA 20-40, 360-77, 520-3, 543-59 and 3048) have been recovered from the area around Crichton Home Farm; some were found near the souterrain no. 81. The collection includes four leaf-shaped arrowheads (two of flint and two of chert), knives, scrapers, blades and a few microliths.  
*PSAS*, lxii (1927-8), 18; lxiii (1928-9), 21; lxiv (1929-30), 18; lxv (1930-31), 175; lxx (1935-6), 21, no. 27; 106 (1974-5), 229, no. 7.
- 202 Brunstone Castle, Flint Arrowhead NT 20 58 NT 25 NW 1  
 In the late 18th century a barbed flint arrowhead (now lost) was found near Brunstone Castle.  
*Stat. Acct.*, x (1794), 425.
- 203 Penicuik, Flint Arrowhead NT 23 59 NT 25 NW 29  
 In 1904 a leaf-shaped arrowhead of honey-coloured flint (RMS, AD 2290) was found in the vicinity of Penicuik.
- 204 Penicuik, Chert Implement NT 23 59 NT 25 NW 16  
 In the late 19th century a pointed chert implement (RMS, AA 189), 50mm long, was found near Penicuik.
- 205 Polton, Flint Arrowhead NT 29 64 NT 26 SE 36  
 A barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead from Polton, Lasswade, now in Hawick Museum, was purchased from a dealer in Jedburgh in 1971.
- 206 Temple, Flint Scraper NT 31 58 NT 35 NW 21  
 An oval end-scraper of pale grey flint (RMS, AB 2937), 29mm long, was found near Temple.  
*PSAS*, 103 (1970-1), 242, no. 14.
- 207 Rullion Green, Flint Knife NT 2233 6226 NT 26 SW 36  
 A plano-convex flint knife (RMS, AA 297) was found near Rullion Green.  
*PSAS*, 110 (1978-80), 540, no. 4.
- 208 Walkerston, Gorebridge, Flint Scraper NT 34 61 NT 36 SW 30  
 A scraper of grey flint (RMS, AB 2339), 30mm long, was found at Walkerston.  
*PSAS*, lxx (1935-6), 21, no. 27.
- 209 House of Muir, Roslin, Whorl NT 23 63 NT 26 SW 29  
 A sandstone whorl (RMS, BE 391), 31mm in diameter, was found at House of Muir.  
*PSAS*, lv (1920-1), 19.
- 210 Lothianburn, Whorl NT 25 66 NT 26 NE 65  
 A whorl of grey slate (RMS, BE 581), 38mm in diameter and bearing lightly incised lines on its sides, was found at Lothianburn.
- 211 Castlelaw, Perforated Stone NT 23 63 NT 26 SW 3  
 An oval perforated disc of greenstone (RMS, AO 94), measuring 76mm by 51mm, was found on Castlelaw Farm.  
*PSAS*, xxxiv (1899-1900), 436.

- 212 Quarrel Burn Reservoir, Stone Disc NT 18 58 NT 15 NE 18  
A polished sandstone disc (RMS, AV 13), 105mm in diameter, was found when the dam at the Quarrel Burn Reservoir was built.  
*PSAS*, lxxi (1936-7), 14, no. 2.
- 213 Quarrel Burn Reservoir, Shale Ring NT 18 58 NT 15 NE 17  
A shale ring (RMS, FN 172) was found about 3.7m from the burn and 2.4m below ground level during excavations for the Quarrel Burn Reservoir; D-shaped in section, it measures 44mm in diameter.  
*PSAS*, lxx (1935-6), 213, no. 8.
- 214 Gourlaw, Lasswade, Jet Ring NT 28 61 NT 26 SE 33  
A jet ring, 67mm in diameter, was found on the farm of Gourlaw.  
*PSAS*, xxiv (1889-90), 411.
- 215 Lawhead, Flat Axe NT 22 62 NT 26 SW 15  
In the 19th century an exceptionally large 'Migdale' axe was found when a drain was being dug on Lawhead Farm. The axe, which measures 338mm in length by 226mm across the cutting edge, weighs over 2000 gms and has been assigned by Schmidt and Burgess to their 'Nairn type' of axes.  
*PSAS*, vii (1866-8), 106-8; Coles 1969, 83; Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 48, no. 246.
- 216 Mountskip, Vogrie, Flat Axe NT 36 62 NT 36 SE 57  
In 1828 a 'Migdale' axe (RMS, DA 2), measuring 153mm long by 92mm across the cutting edge, was found at Mountskip.  
*Archaeologia Scotica*, v (1890), Appendix, 56; Coles 1969, 83.
- 217 Fala, Socketed Axe NT 43 60 NT 46 SW 23  
A socketed axe from Fala, decorated with three lines ending in circles, which was in the Chambers Institute, Peebles in 1888, is now lost.  
Anderson and Black 1888, 337; Coles 1960, 70; Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 258.
- 218 Graham's Mount, Penicuik, Socketed Axe NT 23 59 NT 25 NW 2  
In 1819 a 'Gillespie type' socketed axe (RMS, DE 10) was found at 'Graham's Mount', Penicuik.  
*Archaeologia Scotica*, iii (1831), Appendix 2, 97; Coles 1960, 70; Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 192, no. 1109.
- 219 Tynehead, Socketed Axe and Gouge NT 39 59 NT 35 NE 9  
A 'Dowris type' socketed axe and a socketed gouge (RMS, DE 68 and DO 36) were found together at Tynehead.  
*PSAS*, xliiii (1908-9), 294; Burley 1956, 148; Coles 1960, 70, 87, 120; Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 199, no. 1177.
- 220 Auchencorth, Sword NT 19 55 NT 15 NE 16  
A bronze leaf-shaped sword (RMS, DL 46), 464mm long but with its hilt missing, was found at Auchencorth.  
*PSAS*, xxxiv (1899-1900), 435; Coles 1960, 85; RCAMS 1967, 19.
- 221 Soutra Hill, Spearhead NT 45 58 NT 45 NE 14  
A bronze socketed and looped spearhead (RMS, L. 1913.1) is said by Coles to come from Soutra Hill.  
Coles 1964, 142.
- 222 Eastside, Bronze Weapons NT 18 60 NT 16 SE 3  
In 1849 a paper entitled 'Notice of the Discovery of some Bronze Weapons on the farm of Eastside, Midlothian' was read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Nothing further is known of this discovery.  
*Archaeologia Scotica*, iv (1857), Appendix 2, 44.

- 223 Woodburn Housing Estate, Dalkeith, Bronze Cauldron NT 341 671 NT 36 NW 31  
A piece of patched bronze cauldron (RMS, DU 12) was found almost 1m below the surface of the ground at the Woodburn Housing Estate.  
*PSAS*, lxxii (1937-8), 132, no. 8.
- 224 Carrington, Roman Bronze NT 31 60 NT 36 SW 9  
A bronze oculist's stamp (RMS, FT 22), engraved with the name TULLIAE TACITAE, was found near the village of Carrington.  
Wilson 1863, ii, 60; Curle 1932, 351; Robertson 1970, 223.
- 225 Currie, Borthwick, Roman Bronzes NT 37 59 NT 35 NE 6  
In 1831 a bronze lamp of probable 2nd century AD date and a bronze eagle (29mm high with a foot for mounting) were found together at Currie (RMS, FT 39 & 40).  
Wilson 1849, 58, 60; RCAMS 1929, 58, no. 70; Curle 1932, 351; Robertson 1970, 205, 207, 221.
- 226 Longfaugh, Roman Bronzes NT 4129 6197 NT 46 SW 7  
In 1816 a small hoard of 2nd century AD bronzes was found by labourers digging for limestone near the 'Roman Camp' at Longfaugh; it comprised a *patera*, a penannular brooch and a buckle, and there were also a number of boars tusks and stags horns.  
Stair 1857, 237-8; *PSAS*, v (1862-4), 188-9; OS 6-inch map, Edinburgh, 2nd ed. (1895), sheet 14 SW; Curle 1932, 352; Kilbride-Jones 1936, 133-4; Robertson 1970, 222-3.
- 227 Castlelaw Crescent, Bilston, Roman Coin NT 261 644 NT 26 SE 49  
About 1978 a fairly worn *antoninianus* of Claudius II was found in a garden at Castlelaw Crescent.  
Robertson 1983, 414.
- 228 Crichton-dean, Roman Coins NT 40 61 NT 46 SW 19  
In 1785 twelve coins, possibly a hoard of the Constantinian period, were presented to the Society of Antiquaries. They were said to have been found in a 'Roman encampment on the estate of Crichton-dean', usually taken to mean the fort at Longfaugh (no. 73). Other coins of the 'Trajan-Hadrian period' are said to have been found in the neighbourhood of the Crichton Mains souterrain (no. 81), which lies about 350m WNW of the Longfaugh fort.  
*Archaeologia Scotica*, iii (1831), Appendix 2, 50; Macdonald 1918, 212-13, 272.
- 229 Fisher's Tryst, Penicuik, Roman Coin NT 2490 6236 NT 26 SW 22  
In 1953-4, when the foundations of the Fisher's Tryst were being dug, a bronze coin of Elagabalus is said to have been found.  
Robertson 1961, 146.
- 230 Penicuik, Roman Coin NT 23 60 NT 26 SW 31  
A bronze coin of Claudius II, now in private hands, is said to have been found near Penicuik.  
Robertson 1971, 126.
- 231 Penicuik House, Roman Coin NT 21 59 NT 25 NW 12  
In the 18th century a well-preserved gold coin of Vitellius (now lost) was found when a field near Penicuik House was being ploughed.  
Smellie 1784, 62, no. 330; Macdonald 1918, 240.
- 232 Polton East Mains, Bonnyrigg, Roman Coin NT 30 65 NT 36 NW 27  
In 1918 a bronze coin of Hadrian was found when old pasture at The Knowe, on the farm of Polton East Mains, was being broken up for allotments.  
Macdonald 1918, 240; *PSAS*, liii (1918-19), 10.

233 Arniston, Quernstone

NT 32 59

NT 35 NW 22

In 1828 an upper stone from a rotary quern found on Arniston Estate was given to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (RMS, BB 41). It is of red sandstone, about 0.3m in diameter; the narrow handle-hole perforating the upper angle of the stone is an unusual feature, but comparable examples were found at the Parkburn long cist cemetery (no. 41).  
Henshall 1956, 261.

234 Fordel Park, Quernstone

NT 38 67

NT 36 NE 64

In 1889 an upper quernstone of sandstone (RMS, BB 88) was found at Fordel Park, Dalkeith.

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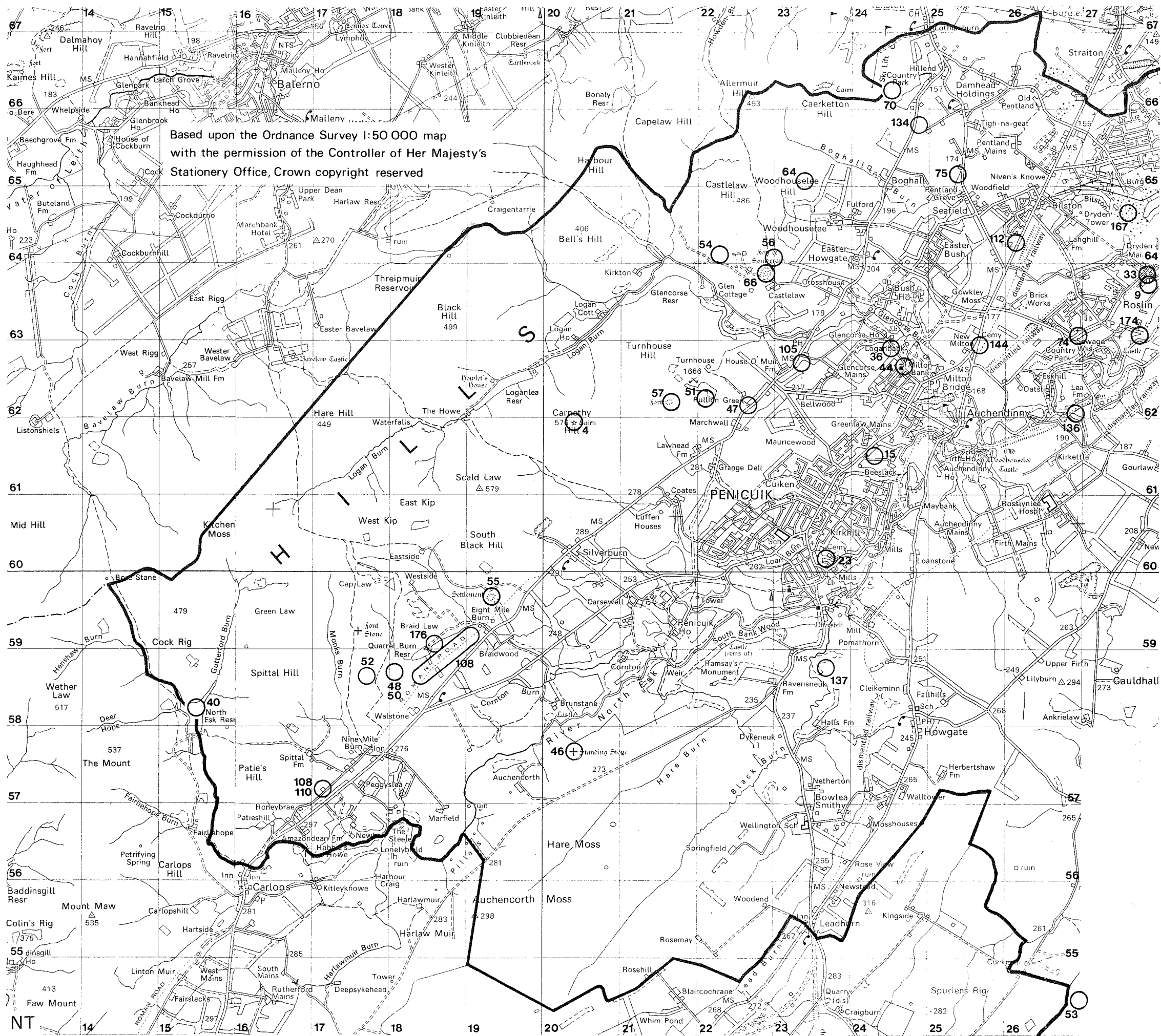
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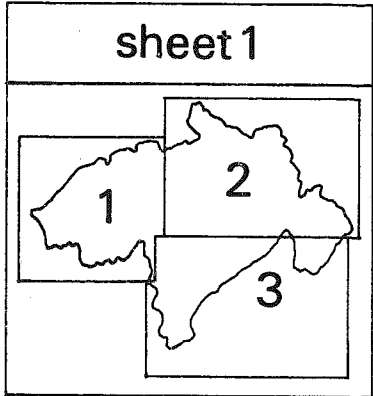
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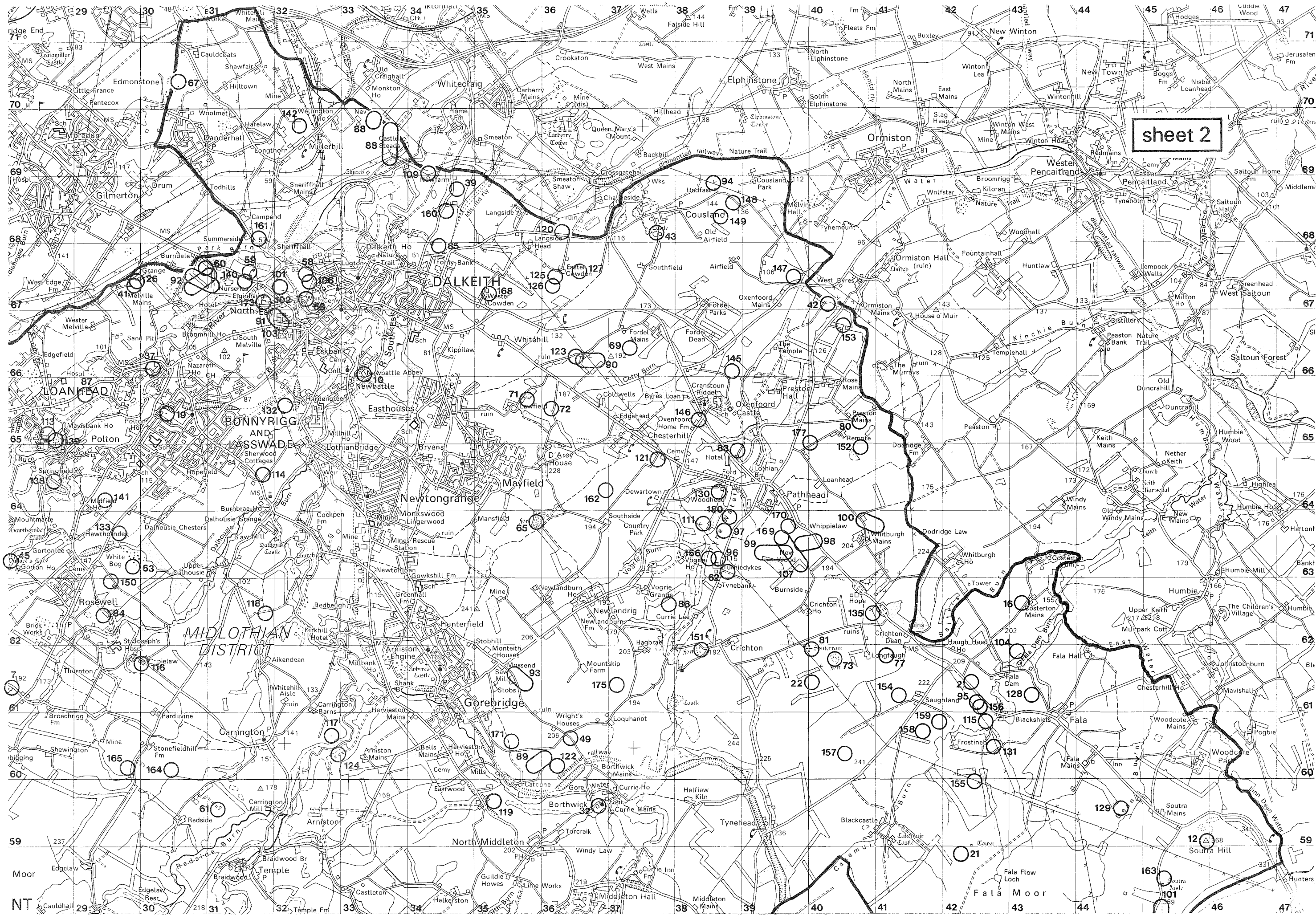
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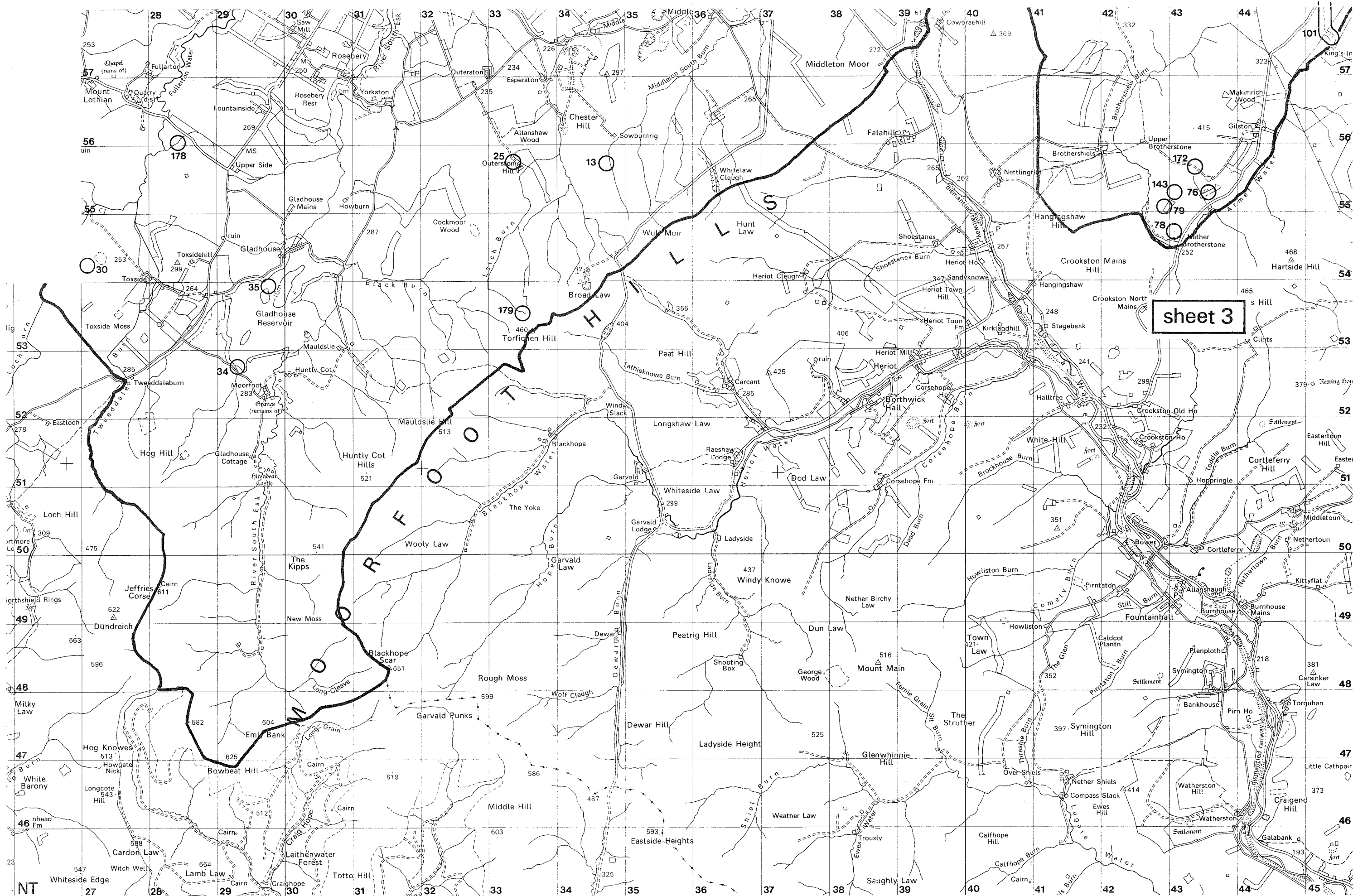
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sheet 2



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